The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE VIRGINIUS.

The Trials in Santiago de Cuba Concluded.

ADDITIONAL EXECUTIONS.

The People of the United States Aroused.

THE WAR FEELING AT FEVER HEAT.

The Most Important Cabinet Meeting of Grant's Administration.

DEFINITE ACTION TAKEN.

American Interests to be Protected at all Hazards.

ACTIVITY AT THE NAVY YARDS.

Hon. Caleb Cushing Called on for Advice.

Reported Repetition of the Outrages.

NEW YORK, November 14.—The *Sun* says that the Spanish residents of this city assert that in addition to those whose execution has already been reported, every soul found on board the Virginius at the time of her capture has been put to death. According to this statement, not one American witness of the affair is left alive.

The War Fever.

Walter Stuart, who says he has every reason to believe his brother, Colonel G. C. Stuart, is among the slaughtered passengers of the Virginius, proposes to pay the expenses of any person raising one thousand men for Cuba, and says that his address will be, for the coming week, Yonkers, New York, and afterwards Richmond, Va.

Man-of-war Sailed for Cuba.

The United States steamer Kansas sailed today for Santiago de Cuba. She is fully equipped and prepared for service, and carries three guns of heavy calibre.

American Interests to be Protected at all Hazards.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—It can be stated on official authority that while the present naval preparations do not mean war against Spain or Cuba, they are significant of a determination of this Government to protect American interests at any hazards, and to prevent in the future such measures as those which followed the capture of the Virginius, and which shocked the entire civilized world. The patience of the Government seems to have been exhausted, and as nothing effective can be expected upon the Spanish Government, notwithstanding its friendly feeling towards the United States, the law of self-protection is recognized by our Government as applicable to the present condition of affairs. There is among all the prominent officers of our Government an earnestness in the preparations now in progress to meet all the questions practically as they arise. Instead of depending on the Spanish officials for the transmission of communications from our Consuls, either by letter or by telegraph, our naval officers will be instructed to inquire diligently and closely into the condition of affairs on the island, and promptly report the same to proper department. Our Government is now waiting to hear what the Spanish Government will do in response to our earnest protest against the outrages perpetrated against the victims of the Virginius.

It can be stated on the authority of the President himself, that he did not, as reported, personally write the dispatch to General Sickles directing him to offer of our co-operation be made to the President of Spain in the movements to control the Cubans, as nothing of the kind has ever been suggested.

British Journals Advocating Revenge.

LONDON, November 14.—The shooting of the crew and passengers of the steamship Virginius is commented on at length by the London morning journals, all of which express the hope that the executions will be avenged by the Government of the United States.

The Trials Concluded.

HAVANA, November 14.—The trials of the prisoners taken on board the Virginius have been concluded. Only eighteen will be saved from death. Of these, several are engineers and firemen, who were ignorant of the destination of the expedition, and four or five will be set at liberty. The others will probably be condemned to the chain gang.

Reinforcements for Vessels in Cuban Waters.

PORTSMOUTH, November 14.—By an order from the Navy Department all sailors on board the United States receiving ship Sabine, at this station, were this morning dispatched to New York for service on the United States vessels in Cuban Waters.

The Repeal of the Last Butchery Unconfirmed.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—Nothing is known in official circles about the reported execution of the remainder of the crew of the Virginius. The item was, it is alleged, based on a telegram from Cuba, received in New York, and yielded, after being sent here, was telegraphed to New York.

The Aid of the Press Invoked for Struggling Cuba.

NEW YORK, November 14.—A deputation of Cubans called at the leading newspaper offices to-day and asked that the journals do all in their power in favor of the cause of struggling Cuba.

Frigates Fitting Out at the Charlestown Navy Yard.

BOSTON, November 14.—Orders have been received at the Navy Yard here to fit out the United States frigate Brooklyn, so that she can sail on the 15th of December. It is stated that the Franklin is also to be got in readiness for sea. Two hundred sailors leave the receiving ship Ohio to-morrow for the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Meeting of Cubans in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, November 14.—This morning a large number of Cubans and American sympathizers congregated at the corner of Eutaw and Baltimore streets for the purpose of indicating their sympathy with the Cuban cause by parading through the principal streets and holding an indignation meeting in Monument Square. The procession carried a Cuban flag, draped in mourning, side by side with the flag of the United States. Arriving at Monument Square, the meeting organized by calling Colonel E. M. Yerger to the chair. Resolutions were passed in favor of giving belligerent rights to the Cubans.

Affairs at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

NEW YORK, November 14.—The excitement over Cuban affairs continues, and opinions differ as to the proper or probable action of the Government. The work of fitting out the Juniata is going on rapidly. This afternoon she took on board her armament and powder, and will probably sail to-morrow morning to join the North Atlantic squadron. Nothing has yet been done to the Roanoke, which is still lying in the river. There have been no further orders received at the Navy Yard, the officers say, but work is going on with unusual activity. The assertions that no orders have been received are not credited by many persons, it is said, movements are constantly being made for which directions must have come from the Secretary of the Navy. The opinion is expressed in the Navy Yard that the United States Government will be justified in sending the Spanish frigate Arapiles, now lying there for repairs. She carries thirty guns.

The Junta in New York.

At the headquarters of the Cuban Junta nothing of an important character was developed. The plans of the Junta are said to be rapidly maturing, but their nature is not openly discussed.

A Cry for War from the South.

AUGUSTA, Ga., November 14.—The Excitement here over the Virginius matter is intense. Several southern papers think that the Government would be justified in declaring war against Spain.

A Madrid Journal's Views.

MADRID, November 14.—The *Imparcial* has a long article to-day on the executions at Santiago. It endeavors to show that it is not possible for the United States Government to make any demand on Spain in consequence of these proceedings. It argues that a great majority of the American people want to see the Spanish Republic united and successful. President Grant and his advisors know this, and are not likely to imperil the hopes of republicanism in Spain by precipitating a complication abroad when internal troubles demand all her strength.

Important Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—The session of the Cabinet to-day continued over two hours and was the most important which has taken place under President Grant's administration. The outrages of the Virginius and the shocking barbarities perpetrated by the Spanish authorities at Santiago de Cuba formed a principal consideration, and decisive action towards maintaining the dignity of the United States in the existing complications was taken. While all the members of the Cabinet are extremely reticent as to the nature of the conclusions reached to-day, it may be said that the administration is thoroughly in accord with the sentiment of the people of the country, and the course of the authorities will be heartily approved. One member of the Cabinet, when approached on the subject, replied: "As to the nature of the action agreed upon to-day, I can say nothing, but you may rest assured that the people of the country will be satisfied."

Secretary Robeson at the Navy Department.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Cabinet, Secretary Robeson repaired to the Navy Department, and first had a long conference with the chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs as to the fitting out for sea of several vessels now laid up, and then with the chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting relating to furnishing such vessels with a complement of men, stores, &c. The affairs about the Department were conducted with secrecy.

Various Rumors.

Various rumors are circulated to-night as to the determination of the Cabinet, one of which is that the Government will demand of Spain the immediate arrest and punishment of the parties mainly instrumental in conducting the outrages of which the Government so seriously complains, and if the Castelar Government shall be unable to give the required satisfaction this Government will proceed to extreme measures, if necessary, to obtain it. Though no Cabinet officer admits directly that this is one of the conclusions arrived at during to-day's deliberations, still, upon its being presented, there is no positive denial.

There is reason to believe that one of the subjects accompanying the discussion of the situation was that of the Spanish man-of-war now undergoing repairs at New York, and that it was remarked, in the course of the consultation, that should that vessel by any possibility come into the hands of this Government, its possession would more than compensate for the loss of the Virginius so far as the comparative values of the ships are concerned.

Funds for the Navy.

The Treasury Department to-day, upon a requisition of the Secretary of the Navy, shipped $230,000 by express to Norfolk, Va., the headquarters of the North Atlantic fleet, in order that there might be no delay in fitting out and supplying with all necessary stores vessels now under orders to leave with the least possible delay for Cuba and other points in the West Indies.

Rear Admiral George H. Scott, commanding the vessels of this expedition, will sail from Norfolk on Monday, in the Worcester, his flag ship, for Havana.

The Government Keeping Itself Posted.

Specific instructions have been given him by the Government to report daily to the Department by telegraph from Key West, and tersely on the Havana cable, which is under the control of the Spanish authorities. It is only an eight hours' run from Havana to Key West, from which point telegrams will be started.

What We Will do in Case of War.

Should a rupture occur between the two Governmant, it will be the policy of the United States to land a sufficient force of men on the island of Cuba. It has been mentioned by a prominent Cabinet officer that 10,000 men would in all probability be in excess of the number of troops required to establish beyond any chance of failure the authority of the United States in Cuba.

Unanimity of the Cabinet.

Greater unanimity never characterized a Cabinet session than that of to-day. Upon the rumors of additional outrages by the executions every man on board the Virginius the Cabinet shared the feelings of the community in general, and every member gave some expression of his feelings upon the reported repetition of the outrages. The President, while he will guard to the utmost the extreme rights of American citizens and defend the policy which has been determined upon, will also make earnest recommendations to Congress in his forthcoming message.

Difficulty in Obtaining Accurate Information.

Consul General Hall experiences much difficulty in obtaining accurate information from the Spanish authorities at Havana.

Consultation at Madrid Postponed.

Minister Sickles was to have had a consultation with the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs at Madrid yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, but in consequence of the arrival in that city of the news of further executions after the murder of the first four prisoners, the Spanish officials, expressing intense regret and horror at the circumstance, suggested to Minister Sickles a reasonable delay in holding the intended conference, and accordingly a brief postponement has been arranged.

An Incorrect Impression.

An incorrect impression has been circulated that Secretary Fish has asserted that in case the Virginius was captured in British waters it would be necessary for England to hold Spain responsible for the violation of her jurisdiction, and that this Government would make such requirement. Such, however, is not the case. The position of Secretary Fish is to hold Spain responsible for the insult to our flag, no matter whether the act occurred in British, American or Spanish waters. The question of England holding Spain responsible for the insult to our flag in British waters, if it should prove to be within a marine league of British territory, is one of secondary and minor consideration, not entering at all into the present complications.

Caleb Cushing Called In and Gives His Views.

Caleb Cushing, who at times is called in by the Administration as counsel in diplomatic questions, expressed the opinion to-day that the present affair would blow over without serious result. He said no Government ever yet went to war through the misconduct of its subordinates, and Spain would make satisfactory reparation for the conduct of its officials in Cuba. The people of this country are raising a stark mad. Mr. Cushing said, because a few filibusters who had forfeited their rights to the protection of the United States by their conduct had been shot. It would be better for the country if other filibusters were served the same way. A declaration of war now might be popular, but it did not follow that it would be either just or essential to vindicate our national honor. Instead of trying to steal Cuba by countenancing filibustering expeditions, our Government ought to act manly, if the island was wanted, and declare war and take it by force.

From all the information in his possession, Mr. Cushing said he did not believe our friendly relations with Spain would be severed by reason of the Virginius affair. The punishment of General Burriel, the Spanish butcher, by Spain, would make him a hero in Spanish eyes, and he would become the most popular man in Spain or Cuba.

Additional Executions.

HAVANA, November 14.—*Evening.*—The *Diario of Cienfugo* says fifty-seven of the Virginius captives were shot at Santiago on the 10th inst. No particulars of these additional executions have yet been made public here.

Spanish Barbarity.

NEW YORK, November 14.—A dispatch via Jamaica says on the 10th all the remaining Virginius prisoners were marched out and ten detailed to the execution at a time. When these ten were murdered another ten were marched up, and their bodies fell across those of their companions.

FOREIGN.

Battle Between Spaniards and Cubans.

BOMBARDMENT AT CARTAGENA.

The Situation in France Becoming Complicated.

FRANCE.

Obituary.

PARIS, November 14.—M. Bischoffsheim, an eminent banker of this city, died to-day.

The Situation Becoming Complicated.

PARIS, November 14.—The situation at Versailles is again becoming complicated. The compromise between the Right and Left threatens to fall through. The Government and the Right have decided to insist on the unconditional prolongation of President MacMahon's term for ten years.

An Extraordinary Grant Needed.

The Minister of War has informed the Budget Committee of the Assembly that he will require an extraordinary grant of 17,000,000 francs in order to carry out the provisions of the recruitment law.

Elections Ordered.

Elections for members of the Assembly have been ordered to be held on the 14th of December in the departments of Finistere and Seine and Oise.

Communists in Prison.

Three thousand Communists are still in prison, awaiting trial.

SPAIN.

The Bombardment of Cartagena.

LONDON, November 14.—A dispatch from Cartagena reports that the cannonading continued all day yesterday, notwithstanding a violent storm. The city has received fresh supplies of provisions and ammunition. The British Consul is the only representative of a foreign Government who remains in the place.

Carlist Victory Medal.

BAYONNE, November 14.—Don Carlos has struck a medal in commemoration of the victory claimed by the Carlists in the recent battle at Miranda.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Tichborne Case.

LONDON, November 14.—The Tichborne case was adjourned to November 18th, and not a year as announced in a previous dispatch, owing to an error in the transmission.

Arrival of the Disabled Steamer.

The steamship City of Montreal arrived at Queenstown this afternoon with the disabled steamship City of Richmond in tow. All are well.

CUBA.

Fight with Insurgents.

HAVANA, November 14.—The Spanish Brigadier General Bascones reports that he encountered a strong force of insurgents at Sacra, in the Central Department, on the afternoon of the 7th inst. Fighting began at 5 o'clock and ended at 8 P. M. The rebels were defeated and routed, flying in all directions. Over one hundred were killed and a large number wounded. The loss of the Spanish troops was fifty-four killed.

HOLLAND.

Extradition Treaty with the United States.

THE HAGUE, November 14.—The Minister of Justice yesterday informed the Chamber of Deputies that it was necessary to conclude an extradition treaty between the Governments of the Netherlands and the United States.

NEW YORK.

The Alleged Illegal Imprisonment Case Decided.

TRIAL OF "BOSS" TWEED.

Objections to the Amended Rules of the Clearing House Association.

NEW YORK, November 14, 1873.

Trial of Tweed.

The testimony in the Tweed case has begun, Mr. Peckham having finished his address for the prosecution, and Mr. Graham, of the counsel for the defense, having failed to have some counts in the indictments quashed.

Quite a number of witnesses were examined in the Tweed case to-day, but nothing new was elicited.

Objections to the Amended Rules of the Clearing House Association.

It is probable that the report of the committee of nine of the Clearing House Association on the amended rules will have to be considerably modified. The stock brokers threaten to start a Stock Exchange Bank, with a capital of ten millions, which shall do a stock business exclusively. It is also said that one of the strongest Wall street banks demurs to the stringent regulations, and threatens to secede. The point on which the greatest objection is made is that forbidding interest being paid on deposits, and the rule turning out the business of the city banks and belonging to the Association is also objected to.

Interesting to Brokers.

The Court of Appeals rendered a decision in the case of Baker vs. Drake, which will be of interest to brokers as well as their customers, reversing, as it does, a former decision, which has been operative for a long time. The former decision, in the case of Markam vs. Jourdan, established a rule that in suits against brokers involving the value of stocks, the plaintiff was entitled to recover the highest value of the stock up to the day of trial. In the latter case, referred to, this ruling is reversed. It is understood that several important cases will be settled by this.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 130,250 bales; last year, 168,978; total receipts to date, 742,229; last year, 892,049. Exports for the week, 68,783, last year, 75,890; total exports to date, 278,467; last year, 384,754. Stock at all United States ports, 358,888; last year, 357,856; stock at all interior towns, 56,857; last year, 83,451; stock at Liverpool, 503,000; last year, 468,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 130,000; last year, 95,000.

Suit Against the Ocean Bank Decided.

In the suit brought in the United States Circuit Court by the Second National Bank of Erie, Pa., against the Ocean National Bank of New York to recover $77,728, which amount the plaintiff alleges it lost on account of the robbery of the Ocean Bank, in consequence, it is charged, of the negligence of the latter bank, Judge Shipman to-day gave a decision in favor of the defendants, with costs, holding that the negligence charged had not been proven.

Pacific Mail Investigation.

The Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company are making an investigation to ascertain where goes the seven million dollars earned and spent annually by the Company. President Bradbury hopes to obtain a loan of five hundred thousand dollars upon the company's real estate in California.

The Alleged False Imprisonment Case Decided.

The jury in the case of GAZAWAY B. LAMAR against Charles A. Dana, to recover $100,000 for illegal imprisonment in 1865 while Dana was Assistant Secretary of War, gave a verdict for the defendant by instruction of Judge Shipman, in the United States Circuit Court, to-day.

The Grinnell Bankruptcy Case.

In regard to the Grinnell bankruptcy proceedings, it is said there is reason for believing that before the case comes up again, on December 2, a settlement satisfactory to all is likely to be effected.

Found Dead.

The body of a servant girl was this morning found, frozen stiff, in a barn on Garrett street, Brooklyn. It was apparent that she had been outraged.

Charges Against Detectives Dismissed.

The Board of Police Commissioners dismissed the charges against Capt. Irving and Detective Farley, preferred by the Bank of England.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 7:30 P. M., NOV. 14, 1873.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Northwest and upper lakes, and southward to the lower Missouri and Ohio valleys, southwesterly winds, rising temperature and increasingly cloudy weather, with occasional snow over the northwest and upper lakes.

For the lower lakes, southerly winds, warmer, cloudy weather and occasional snow.

For the Middle and Eastern States, northerly winds, backing to southeasterly, on Saturday, with rising temperature and partly cloudy weather.

For Kentucky and Tennessee, southwesterly winds, rising temperature and partly cloudy weather.

For the Southern States, southerly winds, warm and partly cloudy weather, becoming threatening in the western gulf, with rain.

Bishop Cummins' Withdrawal from the Protestant Episcopal Church.

LOUISVILLE, November 14.—The reception of circular letters from Bishop Cummins, of the diocese of Kentucky, announcing his withdrawal from the Protestant Episcopal church, has created a profound sensation among the Episcopalians here. Private letters from him intimate his intention to continue his Episcopal office on the basis of Bishop White's prayer-book. Bishop Smith, Senior B. P., will be written to at once to return to Kentucky to continue the Epi-copal authority. Bishop Cummins' withdrawal, it is thought, will create some complications between the two phases of theology in the Kentucky Episcopal Church.

NEW CONFIDENCE GAME.

A Dirty, Despicable Swindle—Nearly Three Hundred Laborers Fleeced—How the Game was Carried Out.

The following advertisement appeared a day or two ago in one of the city papers:

"WANTED—300 railroad laborers for Kentucky: $2 per day and free transportation. Raymond & Co., 49 Sixth street."

The two men who composed the firm of Raymond & Co., a few days ago, rented from Carson Bros., a room in the third story of their building, at No. 49 Sixth street, stating that they desired to open an intelligence office. A number of posters and cards were printed and put up in the hallway leading to the room. They read "Raymond & Co., Contractors and Supply Agents." On Wednesday and Thursday the advertisement given above was answered by hundreds of men out of employment and who were anxious to get something to do. Each man who applied was required to pay two dollars, as a guarantee that he would fulfill his part of the contract and go to Kentucky, and work on the Big Sandy and Lexington Railway, free transportation being furnished to Ashland, Kentucky. For the two days each man paid for his ticket was given a receipt, stating that the amount would be refunded at the end of the first month's work. By two o'clock Thursday afternoon two hundred and fifty men had applied and paid their money. It seems that one of the men applying to Messrs. Fairman & Henderson, steamboat agents, at the foot of Wood street on the Monongahela wharf, for terms for transporting a number of men. They wanted them to go out on the Juniata; but when told that the boat had departed, they went away. Mr. Fairman called at their office on Thursday, but was informed that they had effected arrangements with Flack and Collingwood. This was subsequently ascertained to be untrue. The men were told that the boat on which they were to leave would depart at five o'clock yesterday evening, and that they (Raymond & Co.) would be on hand in the morning to give any information that might be desired in regard to the trip and field of labor. Yesterday morning laboring men, lugging heavy satchels, appeared on the wharf, and made their way to the Granite State. They applied to the officers for passage, and each one exhibited tickets setting forth that transportation had been provided for them on that boat. The officers were considerably astonished, but as the crowd continued to increase, they became convinced that a swindle had been accomplished, and they advised the victims to inform the police. A detail of police visited the office of Raymond & Co., but it was closed, and upon forcing the door open a pine table and two chairs and a box containing coal was all that could be seen. It was ascertained that Raymond and his "clerk" left the office Thursday night, and has not since been seen. Raymond is represented as being tall and fine looking, with black hair, black mustaches and dark eyes. The swindled laborers commenced to gather about the office, and the crowd increased until fully a hundred men were gathered there, and their indignant expressions on learning how they had been duped were by no means flattering or complimentary. The proceeds of the game played by Raymond & Co. must have been five or six hundred dollars. Numbers of the men paid over the last penny they had, and in some instances they even pawned wearing apparel in order to raise the amount of money that would secure them the job. There is a poor prospect for the arrest of the swindlers, and should they be caught, heaven help them if they get before Judge Stowe.

50 cent Vases, Albums, Pocket Books, Building Blocks, Games, Pocket Knives, Wax and China Dolls, Toys, &c., &c., reduced to 10 cents at Evans' Department Store.

Chocolate E'Clairs and Vanilla E'Clairs, at J. B. Hubley & Co.'s 195 Penn avenue.

Fruit Cakes of all sizes at J. B. Hubley & Co.'s 195 Penn avenue.

$2.00 Solid Gold Studs, rings, pins, &c. Work-boxes and desks, albums, &c., &c., reduced to $1.00 at Evans' Department Store.

You can save twenty per cent. by purchasing your holiday goods from now until December 1st at Evans' Department Store.

A GASEOUS ARGUMENT.

The Application for an Injunction Against the Consolidated Gas Company—Facts and Figures as Presented in the U. S. Circuit Court.

The case of Edward M. Greenaway, of Baltimore, Maryland, against the Consolidated Gas Company, came up for argument yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, Judge McKennan presiding. The complainant, it appears, is a stockholder in the Consolidated Gas Company, and alleges that the Company is proceeding with its business without authority of law, having granted large numbers or shares of stock to parties without any consideration whatever, save for services rendered in procuring legislation. He therefore asked that they be compelled to come into Court and make a true discovery of the amount of stock issued, &c. The complainant was represented by Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, of Philadelphia, U. S. District Attorney Swoope and John Barton, Esq. Messrs. Hampton and Dalzell appeared for the company. When the reading of the bill was concluded Mr. Brewster moved for an injunction to restrain the defendants from issuing any stock whatever, save for cash paid, and that they be restrained from transferring or selling any certificate of such stock now held by them. He also read the affidavit of John C. Barr, Esq., giving

THE AMOUNT OF SHARES HELD

by each stockholder and the time it was taken. The affidavit sets forth that at the time the stock was subscribed for, one dollar was paid on each share, checks for the same being the principal means of paying the same, and that subsequently the stock was entered up to the several parties mentioned as having been paid in full, although in truth and in fact, no consideration whatever was paid for said stock. That the checks given were returned after the obtaining of the letters patent, and that not a single dollar was paid for the stock. From the affidavit it appears Charles H. Armstrong held 273 shares, worth $13,650; William Smith 272 shares, worth $13,600; Dr. S. H. Connelly 272 shares, worth $13,600 and others in proportion.

THE DEFENSE.

The affidavit of Chas. Gearing, Esq., President of the Consolidated Gas Company, setting forth the progress made by it was read by Mr. Dalzell. The sum of $7,171 00 has been expended in laying gas pipes to supply their customers, and 4,000 are metres; that they are supplying gas at $1 40 per thousand cubic feet, being twenty cents lower than is furnished by the Pittsburgh Gas Company. To the bill in equity he answers as follows: That he does not know Greenaway as a *bona fide* stockholder, but is informed that he purchased twenty shares of the stock from John C. Barr, for the purpose of

HARASSING THE CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY,

and that the stock was acquired for the purpose of bringing this suit. Furthermore, that the said Greenaway has no pecuniary means to push this suit, but that the same is being furnished by the Pittsburgh Gas Company, for the purpose of prosecuting their case. That no new complaint among any of the stockholders except Greenaway; that the suit is merely a continuance of the suit of the Pittsburgh Gas Company vs. the Consolidated Gas Company, argued in the lower courts and decided in favor of the Consolidated Company. Greenaway being made complainant instead of the Pittsburgh Gas Company, that the Pittsburgh Gas Company, for the purpose of prosecuting their case. That the same question as was decided in the lower courts. A copy of this bill was appended to the affidavit. The affidavit further sets forth that no irreparable wrong can possibly be done to the complainant, that the stock has increased in value, and that complainant can receive the amount he paid for his stock with interest in full, whenever he desires a transfer. The affidavit also denies that there has been any stock issued for services in securing legislation, or for any other fictitious purpose, and that all the stock issued is bona fide issues; that great wrong has already been done to the Consolidated Gas Company by reason of the publication of the restitution of the suit in equity, and that a preliminary injunction, if issued, will cause irreparable injury to the interests of the Company—the object had by complainant when he died out and fell.

The affidavits of Robert Pitcairn and J. Mc. C. Creighton denying the allegations of complainant were also read by Mr. Dalzell. The remaining directors also made affidavit that the preceding affidavits were true. The affidavit acquainted in John C. Barr in relation to the sale of the twenty shares of stock was also read. A Mr. Clark, an attorney, called on him with a note of introduction from John Barton, Esq., and subsequently he transferred it to Edward M. Green away, of Baltimore. Barr understood that Mr. Brewster, counsel for Greenaway, was going to institute suit against the Consolidated Company, and that Greenaway was not to be in the fight; he knew that Mr. Barton was the solicitor of the Pittsburgh Gas Company and from the interest he took in the matter, Mr. Barr was led to suppose that the Pittsburgh Company would be the real complainant. The affidavit of John B. Livingston set forth that Clark, who negotiated the sale of stock, is

THE PAID AGENT

of Dr. Hostetter, President of the Pittsburgh Gas Company, who has been vigorous in his opposition to the Consolidated Gas Company.

Mr. Swoope stated that in the reading of the affidavits suprised him. As counsel for Mr. Greenway, he had filed the bill and was not connected in any way with the Pittsburgh Gas company, nor engaged in the fight between the Montagues and Capulets. He was counsel for Mr. Greenaway, and he deemed that explanation due the gentlemen and himself.

Mr. Brewster opened the argument on behalf of the plaintiff. He was followed by Messrs. Hampton and Dalzell for the defendants, and then Mr. Brewster made the closing speech. The points in the bill and affidavits were argued at length. The court took charge of the papers and reserved a decision.

A RIDE WITH A LUNATIC.

An Adventure on the Cincinnati Express.

The Altoona *Tribune* gives the particulars of a rather troublesome passenger that Mr. James V. Mazurie, conductor of the Cincinnati express train running between Altoona and Philadelphia, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, had to encounter with on Monday evening last. On that evening, after the train had left Altoona, and before it had reached Bell's Mills, a brakeman informed the conductor that a crazy man was raising a fuss inside the train. Hurrying through with his work of collecting tickets, the conductor returned to the front car and upon opening the door discovered a young German, apparently about twenty-eight years of age, raving in a fit of idsanity.

In the vicinity of Bell's Mills he had divested himself of every article of clothing on his person and in a state of nudity rushed frantically along the aisle of the car, to the terror of all his fellow passengers. An aged lady was in the car, to whom the maniac made improper advances, but at the same instant the trainmen flew to her rescue and saw her safely escorted to another car. The insane man also brandished a huge knife, with which he attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat, and in order to prevent him accomplishing his purpose he had to be knocked down, when the knife was taken from him. While walking through the aisle of the car he was continually muttering something in the German language (being unable to speak English) and at times became so demonstrative towards the other passengers as to drive nearly all of them to the rear.

At Tyrone two able-bodied lumbermen took passage on the train, and, at the request of the conductor, they promised to keep an eye on the insane passenger, in order to prevent him from doing bodily harm either to himself or the other inmates of the car. Subsequent developments proved that they had undertaken a job that would require all their strength they could bring into requisition to accomplish, for no sooner had sped on its way but a few miles, the ugly passenger was again seized with an insane fit apparently of a more virulent type than the one which had so shortly preceded it. He again tore off every article of clothing on his person, while the piercing screams that he continually uttered seemed to impress all in the car with the belief that the unfortunate man was indeed demented. Breaking from the hands of the lumbermen, he rushed frantically through the car and attacked several of the passengers with such violence that it was again found necessary to fell him to the floor.

Shortly before the train reached Mount Union, and while it was being driven at its accustomed rate of speed, the insane man kicked the window out of the car and made an effort to plunge head-foremost through the opening, the lumbermen frustrating the repeated attempt at self-destruction only after half the panel of a body was dangling out of the car window. Apprehensive lest the unfortunate German would succeed in making his escape from the car, at Mount Union it was deemed advisable to tie him to the seat which was accordingly done yet not without a fierce struggle, a portion of the bellrope being utilized for that purpose. From thence until the train reached Harrisburg a relief watch was kept over the movements of the maniac who made several desperate attempts to free himself from his unpleasant position, yet without avail. At Harrisburg he was given in charge of the authorities, placed in the lock up over night and the next day started on his journey.

Striking Contrast.

On Thursday evening a wedding occurred in Allegheny, in the Fourth ward, which numbered wife and husband three to the parties interested, and their united ages summed up one hundred and twenty summers. The happy groom being seventy and the bride fifty years of age. The couple took an eastern tour. As a little contrast to this, a couple were at the Union Depot Hotel yesterday, whose united ages numbered thirty-three years. The groom was but seventeen and the happy blushing bride merely sweet sixteen.

A Luxury.

The dinners at J. S. Hollinger's, No. 210 Liberty street, are the most luxurious, and oysters served in Epicurean style. Drop in at No. 210 Liberty.

$1.50 Work Boxes, Albums, Satchels, Sets of Jewelry, Vases, Toilet Sets, &c., &c., reduced to $1.20, at Evans' Department Store.

To Husbands.

You are no doubt worrying yourself to determine what you shall present to your wife as a holiday gift. Well, if you wish to present something that will please and at the same time be of service in the family, and which shall add to domestic comforts, not for one year, but for many years, we would say that you should go to 178 Liberty street, where you will find James Bl[illegible] an American button-hole sewing machine, which, if presented to your wife, will be appreciated by her during your whole duty.

AMUSEMENTS.

SALVINI.—Library Hall was not as full as we should like to have seen it last evening, on the occasion of the first appearance of Tommaso Salvini, the great Italian tragedian. The drama for his debut was, perhaps, illy chosen, as the majority of playgoers are not familiar with the play of David Garrick, or as the bills have it the original drama on which "David Garrick" was founded, and entitled "Sullivan the Actor." We gave a short synopsis of the plot of the play yesterday. "Sullivan" is a distinguished actor, and "Zella" is the daughter of a London merchant, who falls in love with him. Her father discovers her unhappy passion, and seeks "Sullivan," tells him of it, and offers him a large sum of money if he will quit London. "Sullivan" refuses, but promises the father that he will cure his daughter of her love for him. He attends a dinner at the house, intending to disgust "Zella" by feigning drunkenness. When he is presented to her, however, he recognizes the girl that he has loved for months, and whose lovely face was his constant inspiration. It seems a cruel, hard task to keep his word, and to disgust her whom he loves, and who, he now knows, loves him, yet he bravely goes through it. He goes to dinner, pretends to get roaring riotous, quarrelling drunk, and succeeds in disgusting "Zella." An accident, however, afterward discovers to her the deception, and she seeks him at his rooms, whither she is followed by her father, and after much tribulation their love is made happy. Besides this, there is a neat underplot which keeps up the current of interest. Before proceeding with a notice of the drama as it was enacted last evening, we will give a brief description of the noted actor. He is tall of stature, about six feet high, and well built in proportion, with a handsome physique. His complexion is swarthy, as that of his race, and his features are full of intellect and expression, and rather of a classic mould, with a high forehead. His features somewhat remind one of Forrest. He wears a heavy black moustache, which perhaps detracts from his classic appearance, and he may be styled handsome. The cast of the play was as follows:

Sullivan, a comedian, Signor T. Salvini; Tommaso Robertson, Sig. A. Salvini; Zella, his daughter, Signora I. Piamonti; Federico, his cousin, Sig. G. Casali; Bobb, a lawyer, Sig. A. Piamonti; Mistress Amaranth, Signora E. Barracani; Miss Mepclope, Signora E. Mancini; Morvin, Sig. E. Barracani; Nicola Sunder, Sig. G. Pesaro; Dickson, Sig. L. Caracciolo; Yvon, Sig. A. Rotti.

In the first act the compact mentioned in the above synopsis of the plot is made, and "Sullivan" is duly introduced to the guests, and finally to "Zella." As their eyes meet, he almost recants, but he resolves to bravely do his part. In this act there is not much scope given the great actor to show his power, but in the second act he showed his marvelous power. The drunken scene was a realistic piece of acting. It was true and graphic, and nothing rude or overdrawn. Every now and then he would drop the pretence of tipsiness, and show, in an aside to the audience, such a look of agony at the wretched work he was doing that it seemed like genuine suffering; and once he beat a look of hatred at his glass of punch, and made a fragmentary gesture as if to shatter the glass, and then looking at the scared pained face of Piamonti, he seemed about to take up the task which seemed too hard for him. Piamonti, too, played beautifully. Salvini has a noble air, a voice like a rich instrument of wonderful power, variety and sweetness. Every pose is fine, every gesture full of expression, every facial motion laden with meaning. He has the genuine magnetism. Your heart goes out to him. When he had concluded this scene he was greeted with a thunderling burst of applause. Salvini speaks in Italian, but his every move, every motion and every expression, is something that all can understand, and it is acting such as all can appreciate and those who were absent last evening probably missed the rarest and grandest literary treat of their lives. Signora I. Piamonti acted "Zella" very effectively, though in some of the scenes she is not given much chance for acting, still it was her business to look the suffering woman, and she did it to perfection. Signor A. Salvini played "Tomasso Robertson." He is a finished actor, and assumed his part with an artist's skill. The remaining actors also made effective, and all who supported him seeming to be fully acquainted in their profession. At the close of the play Signor Salvini was honored with a call before the curtain.

To-night he will play "Othello." This is his greatest role. Those who failed to see him last night will have a chance to see him once at least. When they have seen "Othello" they will regret that they lost last night. One cannot afford to lose sight of the stage for a moment; for beautiful as is the crisp flowing music of the Italian tongue, the action is better. But at all events go, or you will never cease to regret it.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Last evening, this house was filled by a large and select audience, who came to witness Mr. John McCullough's first appearance in this city as "Coriolanus." The play is one of the boldest and grandest of Shakspeare's works, and as such much interest was manifested in its first production. There had been much preparation made for it in its mounting, for the scenery was very complete and new. Mr. McCullough's ideas of the character are evidently taken somewhat after Mr. Forrest, but still he possessed it with none of the idiosyncracies of that great actor. Mr. McCullough is a fine looking man in physique, which added much to the power of his acting. Mr. Gotthold played "Tullus Aufidius," in his usual excellent manner, and Mr. E. D. Palmer, a new acquisition to the company, played "Volgdius." He had matinee today of "Coriolanus," and this evening closing performance of Mr. McCullough.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Sharpley, Sheridan and Mack company will give a grand matinee to-day, and will positively close their engagement this evening.

BUFFALO BILL.—This great prairie scout, assisted by a number of other famous warriors of the plains, will appear at the Academy of Music, commencing on Monday next.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—In another column will be found the advertisement of this recently established and promising musical institution. The early winter concerts commences next week, and the opportunity to enter should not be neglected.

BREVITIES.

----Fritz Geik, who killed John Patterson in Erie in July last, arrived at the Western Penitentiary on Thursday evening. He remains a guest for nine years. John Hine came with him, but his term is eighteen months, for seduction.

----Mr. Martin M. Bratt, the conductor who was fatally injured on the Bennett's branch of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, died on Thursday of his injuries. His remains were brought home to the residence of his parents in Allegheny yesterday morning.

----On Thursday night James M. Porter, of New Cumberland, West Va., was robbed at the Central hotel in this city of a gold watch and chain and one hundred and eighty dollars. At the same place and time Mr. F. Langkamp was relieved of nearly one hundred dollars, and W. D. McCalium of eighty five dollars.

----Yesterday an election was held for five Commissioners for the improvement of Grandview Avenue, under the Penn avenue act. Messrs. James M. Bailey, George Noble, A. S. Walters and Samuel Harper, were elected. There was a tie between M. W. Watson and Samuel Ritchie, and another election will be held for the fifth member of the board. There were eleven candidates named.

----A boy named John Blake a newsboy, was badly injured at East Liberty, last evening, while jumping off the Brinton accommodation No. 2, as it was going east. He had been on the train selling papers, and jumped off after it had started in order to catch the Johnstown accommodation then passing, when he fell with his hand on the track. That member was badly crushed and his head badly cut by the fall. Dr. Hamilton attended him.

----About eight o'clock last evening a young lady

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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 97½.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 36½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 109½.

AN important meeting of iron and steel manufacturers will be held in Philadelphia on the 20th inst., to take into consideration the best method for relief of the trade.

HON. WAYNE MACVEAGH'S argument for the defence of Udderzook is spoken of as something remarkable in the way of forensic oratory. A leading journal says of it: "It was his great eloquence and force of oratory that kept the jury out forty-five hours in the face of testimony that should not have occupied their time more than that many seconds in reaching their final conclusion."

THE Worcester *Gazette*, in a comparison of election figures in Massachusetts, finds that the Democratic vote has varied little more than 12,000—the highest total, unless Gaston's goes a little above it, being for Greeley in 1872, 59,260, and the lowest for John Quincy Adams in 1871, 47,725—while the Republican vote fell off from 136,477 in 1868, to 74,106 in 1869, and from 133,472 in 1872, to about 73,000 this year.

THE cloud over Captain Buddington seems to grow blacker as the crew are allowed to speak. They generally denounce Buddington, and lay the blame of Hall's death on Bessel and Buddington. Captain Tyson states that after the burial of the deceased commander, Buddington shook his fist toward the grave and cursed its occupant in the most horrible manner; and, also, that before his death violent altercations took place between the two, Hall at one time throwing Buddington across the cabin. The poison story, however, is not credited, and the inference is that his death was brought about in another way.

IN Philadelphia the canvass on the new Constitution has commenced. The Municipal Reform Association endorses it. The *North American, Age, Ledger, Press*, and some of the Sunday papers favor the Constitution, while the *Bulletin* and *Telegraph* oppose it. From some of the interior counties of the State the news comes of the organization among the friends of the new Constitution in order to get out a full vote. The Democratic State Central Committee has endorsed it. Hon. Wm. H. Armstrong, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Convention, reports that in his county of Lycoming, both the Republican and Democratic County Committees are working for the Constitution, and that strenuous efforts will be made to bring out a full vote. General Lilly, of Carbon, also of the Executive Committee, was unable to express any opinion how it would be received in his own county, but in Luzerne county said it would be supported by the great body of the people.

THEY are at work on a new Constitution for New Jersey, and the Convention having it in charge has almost finished the task. Among the most important matters in connection therewith, just disposed of, were the following: The proposition to limit the sessions of the Legislature to once in two years, except when convened for special objects by the Governor, was lost. The proposition to make the terms of Justices of the Supreme Court during good behavior, was lost. The proposition prohibiting a member of the Legislature from receiving any appointment from the State or United States while a member, was adopted. The woman-suffrage proposition was lost. A proposition to prevent commissioners, where lands are to be taken up for private purposes, from assessing benefits against the owner of the land was carried. An amendment limiting the number of the Common Pleas Judges to two, one of whom is to be a counsellor-at-law, was agreed to. The amendment providing for the appointment of a Vice Chancellor was agreed to. The proposition to organize the Legislature on a new basis of representation, and to divide the State into seven Senatorial districts, according to population, was lost. The proposition to limit the indebtedness of counties and boroughs to two per cent., towns and townships to four per cent., and cities to eight per cent., except for the water supply, was adopted. An amendment was adopted depriving a person of the right of suffrage who shall be convicted of bribery in legislation.

THE EXECUTIONS IN CUBA.

The excitement in relation to the executions in Cuba was intensified yesterday by the report that the remainder of the ill-fated "Virginius'" passengers had been disposed of in the same manner as the Captain and crew. This intelligence, coupled with the announcement of activity in our navy yards, and the ordering of vessels to sail for Cuban waters, brought the excitement up to fever heat.

Amid this feverish feeling, we think the fact should be remembered that much of what purports to be authentic information is but the fumings of correspondents more inclined to create a sensation than anxious to present the facts. As we have said before, our Government, should take a careful, rigid examination [illegible] whole matter, and after the true [illegible] learned, should take decisive and [illegible]tic measures to uphold the inviolability of our flag. But there is really not a great necessity for wild haste. Thus far, the Government has received no full official information of the matter, and until that comes, it is not in a condition for belligerency.

It is well enough to put our navy in proper trim, and to have a fleet sent to Cuban waters, but that does not necessarily imply war, and the bellicose construction put upon this action of our authorities is hardly warranted. The action simply indicates that the Government is putting itself in readiness for any military emergency, if a military emergency should arise.

The Government so far has acted with prudence and wisdom, and yet in a manner to show the people that without insane impetuosity, but with proper deliberation, the true dignity of our national honor will be maintained. It is not sitting in judgment *before* the full facts are developed, but rather preparing to hear the truth, devoid of the glamor of sensationalism, with which the matter is now surrounded, and then to act decisively.

We would not yield to any in demanding energetic, decisive action upon the part of our Government after due time has been given to learn, officially, all the facts, but it is well that it now should do as it is doing—take some care to know that it is right before blindly yielding to the first impulse of revenge for what is as yet, but a fancied wrong—a something that has not been clearly and ully investigated.

RESUMPTION.

We have heretofore expressed our approval of the views presented by Treasurer Spinner,—that the present is not the best time to resume specie payments. This, indeed, is not novel with the GAZETTE, we having given expression to it more than once. Yet there are some collateral issues that need to be occasionally enforced, as supplementing the direct proposition under consideration. There is a tendency, in all times of commercial stringency, to fly to conclusions that one empirical process or another will at once remedy the evil. So many influences entered into the financial panic, and the money stringency has become so chronic, through long continuance, that no single remedy will at once relieve affairs. Time is now as important as anything else. We have indicated other things which we believe will contribute to the result—some measure by Congress for giving elasticity to the currency being prominent, in our view, as a measure of relief.

Yet, strange to say, there are those who are clamorous for a return to specie payments as the only method of relief. We do not oppose specie payments, *per se*,—but rather welcome them when they shall come naturally—in the regular course of business. But to force them, would only result in widespread disaster. The plainest view of the case is this: There are about $360,000,000 of legal tenders now in circulation, and $350,000,000 of National Bank notes, besides fractional currency, — say $40,000,000 — total $750,000,000. The estimate of specie,—that is, gold,—available for circulation, in the country, is $150,000,000. Of this, a portion is already in use in business, leaving but about $100,000,000,—at the command of the Government, on which to resume. That is, we have one dollar in gold,—for every seven and one-half dollars of paper. How this amount of gold can be made to redeem the currency is a proposition that we cannot comprehend.

The answer is usually made to a statement of this kind,—"but the people do not want the specie,—it is the moral effect that is desired." We confess that we do not see what moral effect there is in assuming to do what we cannot possibly do. At most, it is merely a game of brag. Were the Treasury to declare to-morrow, that it would resume, it would be laughed at, more than over its resumption of silver payments, simply because it would assume to do just what everybody knows it has not the power to do.

Our view is, that what is termed specie payments must be the effect of certain conditions of trade, and not used to enforce certain impossible results. Let our trade with foreign countries, for example, be such, that we shall have no balances to pay in gold on our yearly settlements, and it will become perfectly easy for us to resume specie payments, because the increasing abundance of gold, derived from our mines, will bring it to a par with greenbacks. Then, without unnatural force, it will have been brought to a level with other currency. When gold has no more purchasing power than greenbacks, there is no danger in offering it in payments, as the greenbacks are more convenient and have an equal value. Now gold is worth about seven per cent. more than greenbacks, and a mere declaration from the Government will not alter this fact. Had it gold enough to invite all comers to exchange greenbacks for it, it might force up the greenbacks to a level with gold; but as it obviously has not enough gold for this purpose, it is at fault, if it attempts to do so.

To our minds, resumption is less desirable as a fact in itself, than as an illustration of another and more important thing, —that we have ceased running in debt to Europe. This has been the great impediment to the prosperity of the country. Admit that it has been necessary,—that pending the development of our manufactures, we were compelled to buy largely of Europe, and that in rapidly extending our railway system, we were driven to import large quantities of iron, on the principle that it paid us to assume heavy indebtedness, rather than delay the prosperity of the country—admit this, and it still is true that we have reached a point where this had better cease. We do not, however, believe that we have been entirely wise in the large purchases we have made of Europe. It is an open question whether, all things considered, our over-trading has been an advantage to the country at large. Certainly it has had much to do with bringing on the disastrous panic, from the effect of which we are now suffering.

The relation of this over-trading to the question of resumption is palpable. The balance has been against us, and our gold production has been exhausted in meeting this demand for settlement. Added to this, we have sent bonds,—railroad and Government—to Europe to make up deficiencies in our trade settlements, after we had exhausted our gold supply. On these bonds, a demand is made for interest in gold yearly. So long as this drain continues, so long must our gold supply be drained,—and hence, in this country, we cannot have enough to base specie payments on; and what we do have, commands a premium. We have not aimed to elaborately discuss any of the points mentioned above, but merely to so state them, that their bearing on the question at issue would be obvious.

KEYSTONE BREVITIES.

NEW CASTLE is overrun with burglars and footpads.

THE jewelry store of A. T. Baird, Washington, was burglarized $500 worth on Saturday night last.

A MAN named Peter Eagan was killed in a shute of the Mt. Pleasant collieries, on Monday, by the dirt caving in on him.

A YOUNG man named Pomeroy, charged with rape, escaped from the Millersburg jail, in Holmes county, on Sunday night last.

BALSER LIPP'S barn in Eden, Lancaster county, was burned by a vagrant tramp on Monday night. Loss $2,000; no insurance.

A MAN named Reuben Horrington was almost instantly killed on Tuesday whilst engaged in blasting rocks a short distance west of Lewistown.

YESTERDAY a man named Patrick Conners was killed by a fall of rock in one of the breasts of the Plank Ridge Colliery, near Shenandoah City.

MICHAEL P. CLARY, a dealer in groceries in Wilkesbarre, died on Monday evening of *delirium tremens* and injuries inflicted by himself while in that state.

WORK has been indefinitely suspended on a part of the Bennet's Branch Railroad, the Company being unable to secure the funds necessary to pay the men.

WILD GAME is making its appearance in large quantities in Lancaster. It is abundantly displayed in front of the *Examiner* office, whenever the local makes his appearance.

REUBEN HOGE, of Millsboro, Washington county, son of Craven Hoge, accidently shot himself while gunning last Tuesday, the shot resulting in almost instant death.

ELK county can discount any other county in the State in the way of producing deer. In the streets of Ridgway it is not an uncommon occurrence to see whole wagon loads of deer frequently.

A SHARP boy in Columbia, Lancaster county, was sent after kerosene, but he spent the money, and filled the can with water; but his father went over and pounded the grocer for swindling him.

MICHAEL WILSON, an inside workman at Haas, Breneizer & Co.'s colliery, near Shenandoah City, was instantly killed on Monday last, by being struck by a runaway wagon, on one of the inside planes at that colliery.

EDWARD REYNOLDS, of Corry, who was stabbed some time ago by a New York "runner," named Carson, died Monday night from the effects of his wounds. Carson is in jail in Erie, in default of three thousand dollars bail.

THE gas company at Tidioute expect to light the town with gas made from oil in a few weeks. It is said that they can furnish gas for $3.50 per thousand feet, and the claim is that a thousand feet will go as far as three thousand feet made from coal.

A MATCH game of billiards, 1,000 points, was played at the Parshall House Billiard Parlors, Titusville, on Tuesday afternoon, between Fred. Hepp and Mr. Goodrich, both of Titusville. Hepp won by five points. At one time Goodrich was ahead upward of 100 points.

ON MONDAY, Daniel Jones was arraigned before the Court of Chester county on the charge of murder. The indictment sets forth the shooting of Jacob Johnson, on August 4th, in Highland township. The alleged murderer and his victim are both colored. Johnson did not die at once, but was taken to the Poor House after he was shot, and lingered several days. The prisoner plead "not guilty" to the charge.

THIS is how a Lancaster county inquest is brought to a conclusion: A man named Benjamin McCarty was found dead at Elizabethtown, on Monday. Deputy Coroner Daniel Balmer held an inquest and returned a verdict of "death by the providence of God"—whatever that means.—*Examiner*.

ON Wednesday night last two young men, Felix Light and Ephraim Trostle, were guarding the barn of Mr. Charles B. Forney, in North Lebanon, Lebanon county, against incendiaries. While near together, Light's pistol dropped from his pocket, exploded the charge and sent a bullet into Trostle's arm at the elbow.

SIMON BARER, a boss carpenter, while engaged at work, on Monday last, on the top of the three-story building which the Poor House Directors are constructing as an extension to the Westmoreland County Poor House, by some means lost his foothold and fell over the outside wall to the ground—a distance of some forty feet. Although badly hurt, yet there were no bones broken, and there are hopes of his recovery.

ON Monday morning the miners employed by the Blair Iron and Coal Company, as well as those in the employ of Denniston, Porter & Co., concluded to resume work and did so. These miners have been idle for a period of fourteen weeks, entailing much more loss upon themselves than they could possibly have inflicted upon their employers. They struck because their employers proposed a reduction in the price paid per ton for mining coal, but upon resuming work agreed to the reduction originally proposed.

THE Conneautville *Courier* says: Workmen engaged in repairing roads in the vicinity of Cherry Hill, Erie county, about twelve miles north of this place, a couple of weeks since, found a small vein of coal in a bank by the roadside, and in digging about four feet the vein increased to two inches. Experienced coal operators have leased a large tract of land covering the territory, and propose to thoroughly test it, with every confidence of finding coal in paying quantities. The territory is only about three miles from the Erie and Pittsburgh road.

A BOY aged seventeen years, named Craft, was killed at Limetown, Union township, Washington county, on Friday last. He was engaged at the Buffalo Coal Works as a driver, and while in the mine the hook of the spreader attached to the mule caught in the leg of his pantaloons and threw him down. The mule took fright at this and commenced running and kicking, dragging the boy out of the mine. The animal ran about four hundred yards before he was secured, when the boy was taken up in an insensible condition. He was terribly mangled by the hoofs of the animal, and he died a short time after the accident.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE Boston bale of cotton was sold in New York on Tuesday for the Memphis sufferers for three hundred dollars.

THE Indians, it is said, first called the place on which New York was built Manahachtaniencks. The translation of it is "the place where they all got drunk."

INTELLIGENCE has been received that a famine prevails in Greenland, caused by the failure of the fisheries. In one village alone one hundred and fifty persons have starved to death.

T. F. BROOKS has been held in fifteen thousand dollars bail for examination on a charge of embezzling one hundred thousand dollars of the funds of the Merchants' National Bank of Petersburg, Va., of which he was President.

AFTER ALL, the ocean is not full of such fathomless abysses as we have been taught to believe, although there is a sufficient depth of water for all practical purposes. The Tuscarora, which for several months past has been making soundings across the Pacific Ocean in connection with the telegraphic cable project we have before noticed, reports that the greatest depth to be found anywhere between California and China, where soundings were taken, was only two miles and a half. Several curious discoveries were made, which will add greatly to marine scientific knowledge and dispel certain incorrect theories which have, until now, held good.

NINE Chinese spinsters of Whampoa, having from the perusal of Miss Anthony's celebrated essay on single mattresses, or from some other similar source imbibed an unconquerable disgust for the estate of wedlock, recently resolved to disappoint the aspirations of any potential suitors by sociable suicide, and accordingly sewed themselves together by their respective Canton flannel undergarments and jumped into the river. This is the touchingly romantic version of the affair given by a correspondent in the interest of the woman's rights movement, as an illustration of the dire result of demanding "slave-like obedience of wives to the wills of their husbands;" but forasmuch as no immediate danger of matrimony was impending over the maiden martyrs in question, it remains an open question whether their action may not have been prompted by despair at the New England-like negligence of the male sex in the matter of proposing.

PERSONAL.

MR. AMASA SPRAGUE, of the firm of A. & W. Sprague, was married Wednesday evening to his cousin, a daughter of the late Byron Sprague.

THE late James Buchanan was a bachelor because of his rejection by a young lady; and that lady, we are told, now lives in Moulton, Iowa, the wife of a good man, and the mother of a grown up family of children.

THE ex-Empress Alice Yturbide, of Mexico, and her son are at present in Terre Haute, Indiana, guests of the Hon. Thomas H. Nelson, late United States Minister to Mexico. The distinguished lady will spend the winter in Washington, and her son, a lad of ten years, will soon sail for Europe, where he will be placed at school under the guardianship of Mr. Barron, a wealthy gentleman of Mexico.

THE Pope said recently to a diplomatist: "I am very well, indeed. I eat, drink and digest my food as well as when I was forty years of age; I walk as well, and, above all, do not you think my mind is in the same condition as when I was forty years of age?" His Holiness is reported to confide in a prophecy that he will live for ninety and more years, and witness the retreat of the invaders from his estates.

THAT BOY.

Is the house turned topsy turvey?
Does it ring from street to roof?
Will the racket still continue,
Spite of all your mild reproof?
Are you often in a flutter?
Are you sometimes thrilled with joy?
Then I have my grave suspicions,
That you have at home—that Boy.

Are the walls and tables hammered?
Are your nerves and ink upset?
Have two eyes, so bright and roguish;
Made you every care forget?
Have your garden-beds a prowler,
Who delights but to destroy?
These are well-known indications
That you have at home—that Boy.

Have you seen him playing circus—
With his head upon the mat,
And his heels in mid-air twinkling—
For his audience, the cat?
Do you ever stop to listen,
When his mercy prankl, annoy—
Listen to a voice that whispers,
You were once just like—that Boy.

Have you heard of broken windows,
And with nobody to blame?
Have you seen a trowsered urchin
Quite unconscious of the same?
Do you love a teasing mixture
Of perplexity and joy?
You have a dozen daughters,
But I know you've got—that Boy.

—*George Cooper.*

Save the Best Fowls.

It is the worst possible policy to kill all the best and handsomest fowls, and save only the mean and scraggy ones to breed from. This is precisely the way to run out our stock; for like tends to breed like, and the result is that, by continually taking away the best birds, and using the eggs of the poorest, your stock will grow poorer and poorer every succeeding year. It would seem as though this was too plain to be insisted upon, but, in fact "line upon line" is needed. It is the crying want of the poulterers upon the farms the country through —this careful and intelligent selection of the best for breeding. Nothing is lost by a little self-denial to start with. The extra pound or two of poultry flesh that you leave on its legs, instead of sending it to the market, is as good seed, and will bring forth ten-fold and twenty-fold in your future broods. Save your best stock for breeding.—*Poultry World.*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1853.
ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,251 56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent. compounded from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bracken, J. L. Graham, A. L. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Habm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

FARMERS, A WORD TO YOU.
Do you want good Cider all the year,
Do you wa-t it clear as crystal,
Do you want it sweet and wholesome,
If so use the Sulphate of Lime.
Made by James R. Ichle & Co., is the only genuine. One package is sufficient for a barrel of Cider. The later in the season Cider is made, the better it is, and the addition of the Sulphate preserves it perfectly. Thousands have used it with perfect satisfaction since 1850.
The time is now at hand to rid your farms and corn cribs of rats and mice. Use DORWIN & BRAHAM'S VERMIN DESTROYER. It is the only safe exterminator, as it contains no phosphorus and is not therefore liable to spontaneous combustion. For sale at the Drug and Prescription Store of
JOSEPH BROWNE,
Corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PETER STUYVESANT, the last Dutch Governor of New Amsterdam, by John S. C. Abbott. Illustrated. New York: Dodd & Mead; Pittsburgh: S. A. Clark & Co.

The scope of this book is best expressed by the author in his preface, where he says: "Peter Stuyvesant leads us to the Hudson, from the time when its majestic waters were disturbed only by the arrowy flight of the birch canoe, till the European colonization had laid there the foundations on one of the most flourishing cities of the globe." Abbott always writes entertainingly if not always with historical accuracy.

He is too apt to allow his own prejudices to draw inferences without a nice attention to facts. In the present volume, however, there is less of this fault, and the reader is both entertained and profited by the sketch,—for it is given out merely as a sketch of the salient features of the hero's career,—a prelude to a closer study by those who would desire to become more intimately acquainted with a fascinatingly interesting epoch in our earlier history.

THE CROSS OF BERNY; or Irene's Lovers. A Novel. By Madame Emile de Girardin, Madame Theophile Gautier, Jules Sandeau, and Mery. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates. Pittsburgh: J. W. Pittock & Co.

This is a book that is peculiar in its authorship, being the joint production of four of the most brilliant of French writers. The story is told in the way of correspondence, and the book is a sort of literary test of strength between the four writers. It is "Frenchy" throughout, full of sensations, snappy wit, incissive satire, and an intensity of expression upon theories of love, life, happiness, manners in the world, society, and men and women individually, in the aggregate, that makes it always readable, very often brilliant, and never dull.

THEY MET BY CHANCE: a society novel by Olive Logan. New York: Adams, Victor & Co.

This is a flashy, sketchy ephemeral book, written to "sell": full of cheap wit and affectation. It is supposed to give pictures of fashionable society, and perhaps it is faithful to the shoddy class, in which the writer seems to have moved, and from which she drew her inspiration. Still the book will find *some* readers who easily satisfied, will find something in its flashing audacity and recklessness, to while away an hour.

LITTLE GRANDFATHER. By Sophie May, author of "Little Prudy Stories," &c. Illustrated. Boston: Lee & Shepard: New York: Lee, Shepard & Dillingham; Pittsburgh: Messrs. J. R. Weldin & Co. This is one of the Flyaway series for juveniles, written in a fresh and simple style, showing the young hero's efforts at self-improvement, and winding off with a good moral, free from sermonizing. It will be attractive for young readers.

MAN AND THE GOSPEL and our Father's Business. By Thomas Guthrie, D. D. New York: Robert Carter & Brothers. Pittsburgh: Messrs. S. A. Clarke & Co. This is a second series of sermons from the great Scotch Divine, whose characteristics as a writer were referred to heretofore. The present volume is one of his best, and is both readable and instructive.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

EXPERIMENTS WITH OATMEAL.

We see by an article in *La France Medicale* that M. Dujardin Beaumitz has been experimenting with oatmeal as a food for young children. He made use of a jelly prepared by soaking a tablespoonful of the meal in a glass of water for twelve hours, then straining through a sieve, boiling till the whole assumes the consistency of jelly, and adding sugar or salt to taste. According to analysis, 100 grammes of the meal contain 8.7 grammes of water, 7.5 of fatty matters, 62.5 of starch, 12.2 of nitrogenous matters, 1.5 of mineral substances, and 7.6 of cellulose, dextrine and loss. Its nutritious value, therefore, as food for children, in regard to nitrogenous or plastic elements, as such are respiratory, is analogous to that of human milk or cow's milk. Besides these, it contains more iron than do most of the articles of food. Four newly-born infants were fed with the preparation just described, and in every case with satisfactory results. In addition to its qualities as food, it acts efficiently against colic and diarrhœa. It enters into the composition of the syrup of Luther, which is said to be much used in Germany. M. Gillette, surgeon of the hospital of Melun, has also given oatmeal combined with cow's milk to six children, and finds it to be a valuable food in cases where the natural supply of milk is deficient.

BORAX FOR CLEANING.

The Boston *Journal of Chemistry* gives the following method of cleansing blankets: Put two large teaspoonsful of borax and a pint bowl of soft soap in a pail of cold water. When dissolved, put in a pair of blankets, and let them remain over night. Next day rub and drain them out, and rinse thoroughly in two waters, and hang them to dry. Do not wring them. But this is not the only domestic use to which borax may be put. Says the same journal: Borax is the best cockroach exterminator yet discovered. This troublesome insect has a peculiar aversion to it, and will never return where it has once been scattered. As the salt is perfectly harmless to human beings, it is much to be preferred for this purpose to the poisonous substances commonly used. Borax is valuable for the laundry; use 1 lb. to about 12 gallons of boiling water, and you need only one-half the ordinary allowance of soap. For laces, cambrics, etc., use an extra quantity of this powder. It will not injure the texture of the cloth in the least. For cleansing the hair, nothing is better than a solution of borax water. Wash afterwards with pure water if it leaves the hair too stiff. Borax dissolved in water is also an excellent dentifrice, or tooth wash.

BEAN SOUP.

Boil a fresh beef bone (I think salt beef would answer if sufficiently freshened, though I never tried it,) in a large quantity of water, and use the meat for anything you choose. Let the liquid become cool, and remove all the grease. Boil a teacupful of beans in three quarts of this liquor until thoroughly soft and in pieces; add a little rice, the necessary amount of salt, and just before taking from the stove, a little thickening of some kind of meal. We use it about the thickness of gruel or gravies and add a little milk when we eat.

INTELLIGENCE from Khiva announces that on the departure of the Russian troops a rising occurred among the Yomuds. They plundered and destroyed the town of Usbeks, killed 1,600 emancipated Persian slaves, refused to pay the contribution imposed upon them, and took up arms against the Khan. The Khan applied to General Kaufmann for help, but the latter had already evacuated Khiva, and his decision was not known. It is probable that an expedition will have to be sent from Krasnowodsk to Tek to punish the Yomuds.

RUPTURE.

There are hundreds of people ruptured who don't know what ails them: there are others who don't know what to do for it, nor where to seek for relief or a cure; others again who have had rupture for years, under the false notion that there can be no danger in the future, as there has been none in the past. This is a fatal delusion, and there is no knowing what day the rupture may become strangulated, and call for a painful and dangerous surgical operation. To avoid so fearful a result, make application to some competent person to have a truss applied. Will a truss cure me, you may ask. Very often it will, but it will always retain the parts so as to make you secure and safe from danger, and at a cost so trifling as to be hardly worth mentioning when compared with the enormous risk you run in letting it alone. Dr. Keyser, at his office, 167 Liberty street, is provided with every appliance suitable to the retention and cure of this terrible evil. He has trusses at a price as low as can be obtained anywhere in the country, and in every variety and quality—of such vast variety, that the most difficult and long standing cases, of years duration, are made manageable and brought within the province of cure. Let no one deceive themselves into the belief that rupture is never curable; but worst than all, let none consent to "live alone" with it.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
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Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
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MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

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WM. SEMPLE
PRICES FOR THE TIMES
IN
MILLINERY GOODS,
Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Plumes, Pompons, Wings, Tips, Bonnet and Sash Ribbons, Real Ostrich Tips.
TRIMMINGS
Of all kinds. Real and Imitation Hair Goods.
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Hosiery and Gloves for Ladies, Gents and Children. Blue, Mixed and Fancy Yarns and Zephyrs, Knit Goods, Hoods and Jackets. Also Flannel Hoods and Jackets, Infants' Caps, Hoods, Sacques and Cloaks.
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A fresh stock of Fancy Goods, Toys, and Housekeeping Articles.
UNDERWEAR
For Gentlemen and Ladies in great variety, and very cheap.
FELT HATS
For Men and Boys, at $1.50 and $1.62. A great bargain.
ARMY OVERCOATS,
Blouses and Socks, very cheap.
WATERPROOFS,
The choicest Blue, Green, Brown, Gold and Black, fancy makes, at 75c.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

GREAT SALE
OF
BLACK ALPACAS.
Immense Reduction.
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
THE BEST BARGAIN
OF THE SEASON.
Having purchased the entire importation of one of the best makes of
BLACK ALPACA,
In the market at an immense reduction, we will offer for a few weeks the following astonishing bargains:
Best Mohair Alpacas
THE 50 CENT QUALITY AT 25 CENTS.
THE 62½ CENT QUALITY AT 50 CENTS.
THE 75 CENT QUALITY AT 62½ CENTS.
THE 87½ CENT QUALITY AT 65 CENTS.
THE $1 QUALITY AT 75 CENTS.
This is a two-fold reduction.
We guarantee the goods to be as represented. We will sell as good as Alpaca for 25 cts. as can be bought elsewhere for 50 cts. As good an Alpaca for 50 cts. as can be bought elsewhere for 62½ cts., and so on through the list. We have nearly fifty thousand (50,000) yards of the Goods, and we are determined to go them at a price that will move the goods rapidly. Call and see them.
A. W. Erwin & Co.,
172 and 174 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY, AND
26 Fifth Avenue Pittsburgh.

H. J. LYNCH,
JUST RECEIVED
Serges, Camel's Hair Cloth and Poplins
In all the new autumn shades.
Cloth and Cashmere
Sacques and Manties,
Redingotes, Shawls and Blankets,
In great variety at
No. 96 Market Street.

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THE OPPORTUNITY
Presents itself to consumers to reap a benefit out of the ruin brought on the manufacturers by the panic in prices. All Goods at
Much Lower Prices
THAN HERETOFORE.
Bargains in
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Oil Cloths, &c.
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LOW PRICES.
GOOD STYLES.
Mattings,
Oil Cloths,
Shades,
Stair Rods, &c.
Bovard, Rosé & Co.,
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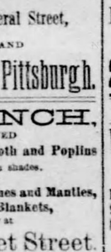
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FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES
Having fitted up the above STORE for the manufacture and sale of FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES and MARBLEIZED MANTLES, I would respectfully call the attention of Architects, Builders, Churches, School Committees and the public in general, to our stock of goods, consisting of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTLES,
which are six times as strong as marble, will not stain or discolor by gas, smoke, or acids.
I am now manufacturing and offer for sale the most desirable patterns and best finished Mantles ever offered in this market
Old's Patent Star Range,
WITH REVOLVING OVENS,
The best in the market.
Old's Utility Fire Grate,
The most powerful heating grate in use, burning the gas and smoke, and saving from forty to fifty per cent. of fuel.
The Ruby and Diamond Furnace
which has a large amount of radiating surface, and of simplicity of construction, ease of management, economy in fuel and durability, will commend itself to all who will examine it. It will heat your building with one-third less coal than the common furnace now in use. The BEST FURNACES for Coke, Bituminous and Anthracite Coal.
We solicit a liberal share of public patronage. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
JAMES OLD,
No. 152 Liberty street,
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NEW MALAGA GRAPES—VERY choice—just received and for sale by the pound at the Family Grocery Store of
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Corner of Liberty and Ninth streets.

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WM. SEMPLE
PRICES FOR THE TIMES.
At $1.60,
Cheney Brothers' Best Black American Silks, an extraordinary bargain.
At $3.00,
Trimmed Felt Suits, not more than one-half their value.
At $1.25,
Sewing Machines—the "Little Nell," a marvel of mechanism and cheapness.
At 37 1-2 and 50c,
Cassimeres for Men and Boys' Wear, a bargain for the times. Also, a Splendid Stock of Higher and Lower Price Goods equally cheap.
SHAWLS, SHAWLS,
SHAWLS,
Of all kinds, cheap in proportion.
BLANKETS,
Coverlets, Quilts, Comfortables. Especial attention invited to these, as we have a
VERY LARGE STOCK
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

Furs! Furs! Furs!
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,
AND
No. 26 Fifth Avenue,
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Are now opening their large and elegantly assorted stock of FURS, comprising all qualities and prices, both for Ladies and Children, and which we guarantee to sell at prices fully 25 per cent. less than regular rates. We offer as a few of our prices.

MUFFS	at $2 00
MUFFS	at 2.50
MUFFS	at 3.00
MUFFS	at 4.00
MUFFS	at 5.00

Muffs at $6, 8, 10, 12.50, 15, 18.50, 20, 22.50, 25 and 30.

SETS	at $2.00
SETS	at 2.50
SETS	at 3.50
SETS	at 5.00

Sets at $6.50, 8, 10, 12.50, 15, 20, 22.50, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50.
Our stock is unusually large, comprising every make, kind and quality of Fur, such as
Muskrat, Alaska Mink, Siberian Squirrel, Coney, Mink Sable, Hudson Bay Sable, Russian Sable, Black Martin, Lynx, Seal, &c., &c.,
In Muffs, Collars, Berthas and Boas.
We solicit an examination of our stock and a comparison of our prices with those of other Houses.
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AND
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Riverside Oil Refinery,
Manufacturers of
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And Dealers in
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Are requested to call on
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DAILY GAZETTE.
FINANCIAL.
Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, November 14, 1873.

There is no notable change to record in our money market; rates remain about as usual, being about 12 per cent. for Government collaterals, 15 per cent. on bank stock collaterals, and 18 per cent. to 24 per cent on good commercial paper. All of these rates are too high, and we trust a better day is coming when money will be more readily obtained at lower rates. On mortgages rates still remain at about 12 per cent., and even at these figures mortgages are pressing on the market. It may be a question if we are not becoming too heavily mortgaged, and whether there may not be trouble when the final day of payment comes.

In New York, stocks, having reached their highest point for some days, have begun a decline, and we should not be surprised to see N. Y. Central again at 80 or under in a few days. At present figures, there are large numbers of realizations, and these tend to depress figures. In these constant variations there are often fine opportunities for the careful investor to make handsome profits.

Gold has taken a decided upward turn. It opened at 108¾ and closed at 109¼. The warlike preparations at Washington on Cuban account has given the bulls courage to push up the price.

In Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania stock advanced to 43¾, a very firm feeling being manifested.

Luther S. Kauffman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Thurs'y.	Friday.
Gold	108¾	109¼
U. S. 6s—1881—coupons	113⅝	114¼
5-20 1868	107	108
5-20—1865	107¾	109
" 1865, new	108	109¾
" 1867	111¾	112¾
" 1868	112¾	113
10-40's—coupons	108	107
Currency 6's	109¾	110¾
New 5's per cents	103¾	103
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	80	81¾
Erie	43	43¾
Erie A & P.	14½	14¾
C. C. & I. C.	19¾	19
St. Paul	28¾	27¾
Do. preferred	54	54¾
Michigan Southern	67½	66¾
Do. Central	78¾	78
North Western Common	68¾	68¾
Do. preferred	89¾	87
Rock Island	88¾	87¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93¾	93¾
Pacific Mail	29¾	27¾
Western Union Telegraph	56¾	56¾
Wells & Fiekinger	25¾	24¾
Union Pacific	18¾	18¾
Toledo & Wabash	40	40¼
Harlem	109	109¾
Chicago and Alton	92	91
Adams Express	81¾	80
American Express	56¾	56
U. S. Express	57	57¾
W., Fargo & Co. Express	65	65
I. C.	90	93
Fort Wayne	82	83
Quicksilver	17	19
Canton	57	56
New Jersey Central	91	91
Hannibal & St. Joseph	15¾	
Do preferred	20	

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 75 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

	Thurs'y.	Friday
Penna. Central	43¾	
Reading	99	
United Cos. of N. J.	112	
Gold Creek	17	
U. S. R.	4	
Central Transportation	57	
Empire Transportation	50	
Penna. scrip (Funded)	91	

NEW YORK, November 14, 1873.

The Wall street markets were excited in the afternoon, with wide and frequent fluctuations. In the Gold Room various war rumors were afloat, and just before the close of the Stock Exchange almost every banker and broker received telegrams that Commodore Vanderbilt was dead. The following are samples of the telegrams, all dated New York Hotel: "Father dead; come soon; see Turnbull and the rest. W. H. V." "Father dead; do something for me. C. V., Jr." "Father dead; don't communicate to the street. W. H. V." "Father dead; do the best you can for me. C. V., Jr." These telegrams had a marked effect on the market until the truth was discovered, and the decline was partially recovered. Money was active at 7 to 1-32. Sterling was heavy at 108¾ for sixty days, and 109¾ for sight. The Associated Banks gained $635,000 in legal tenders. Customs receipts $289,000. Gold was active and excited, owing to the feeling in regard to probable difficulties with Spain. The price advanced from 108¼ to 109¾, closing at 109¾. Loans were at 5, 7, 1-32 and flat for carrying. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $90,000. Clearings $57,000,000. Governments closed strong and in good demand. State bonds were dull and neglected. Stocks were dull in early dealings, and declined ½ to 3 per cent. Towards midday there was a marked recovery, but shortly before one o'clock a weak feeling set in again. In this decline the lowest prices of the day were generally touched. Pacific Mail being the only marked exception. This stock was a weak spot, however, early in the day, and under a pressure of sales declined 3 per cent. At the final close the market was firmer at a recovery of ¼ to 3 per cent. from the lowest point. The number of shares sold between 12 and 2 o'clock aggregated 63,840, of which Western Union comprised 21,200, Union Pacific 4,300, Wabash 3,000, Pacific Mail 3,700, Ohios 2,100, New York Central 11,100, St. Paul 1,100, and Lake Shore 13,000.

Governments—U. S. Coupons, 1881, 114¼; 5-20s, '62, 108; do. '64, 109; do. '65, 109¾; do. '66, new, 112¾; do. '67, 113¾; '68, 113; new 5s, 107; 10-40s, 107; currency sixes 110¾.

State Bonds—Missouri, 86; tennessee old, 68; do. new, 68; Virginia new, 35; do. old, 33¾; North Carolina old, 21; do. new, 14.

Stocks—Canton, 58; Western Union Telegraph, 56¾; Quicksilver, 19; Adams Express, 80; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 63; American Express, 56; United States Express, 57; Pacific Mail, 27¼; New York Central, 81¼; Erie, 43; do. preferred, 65; Harlem, 109; do. preferred, 112; Michigan Central, 77½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 73¾; North Western common, 68½; do. preferred, 87½; Rock Island, 87¼; New Jersey Central, 90; St. Paul, 27½; do. preferred, 65; Toledo & Wabash, 39¼; do. preferred, 65; Fort Wayne, 82; Terre Haute, 5; do. preferred, 10; Chicago & Alton, 77; do. preferred, 92; Ohio & Mississippi, 24½; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 67½; Burlington & Quincy, 85; Lake Shore, 65¾; Panama, 24½; Illinois Central, 93; Union Pacific, 18¾; Central Pacific, 98; Union, 76¼; Hartford & Erie, 1¼; Delaware & Lackawanna, 85.

LONDON, November 14—5 P. M.—All the stocks on the list are strong and higher except Spanish securities, which are affected by the Virginius affair. Consols for money 92¼@92⅝, for account 92⅜@92⅝. 5-20s of '65, 93¾; do '67, 92¾; 10-40s, 91¼; new fives, 90¾; Erie, 36¾.

FRANKFORT, November 14.—U. S. bonds: 5-20s of '62, 97¾.

PARIS, November 14.—Rentes 57f 30c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, November 14, 1873.

While the situation here has not improved much as yet, having received a back-set by the recent bank suspensions, from the effects of which it has not fully recovered, it is encouraging to know that there has been quite an improvement in the east, where the outlook is in every way reported more satisfactory and encouraging. It begins to look as if the panic was a thing of the past, but there is no doubt but what it will require some time to recover from the effects thereof; many think if general business is fully restored by the 1st of January, there will be reason to be thankful enough if money eases up trade will in all probability be next month than it has been this month, and we are in hopes that there will be a gradual improvement from this on.

APPLES—The demand is improving but prices remain unchanged. Sales continue to quote at $2.50 per bbl. for common to fair, and $3@3.50 for prime to choice.

BUTTER—6@7½c per gallon.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—4¾@5c per ℔.

BEANS—$2@2.75 per bushel.

BUTTER—There is a very good demand especially for the finer grades but the supply is fully equal to it and prices remain unchanged. Common to fair, 16@18c; medium to good, 19@22; prime to choice roll, 23@28.

CHEESE—There is a fair supply and selling at 12@12½ per lb. for fair to choice Jerseys.

CHEESE—There is a fair inquiry but the market is quite well supplied. Quoted Ohio Dairy, 12½@13c; prime Ohio Factory, September make, 14@14¾ to the trade and 15@15¾ in a jobbing way.

CIDER—The receipts continue light, but there is only a moderate inquiry, hence prices remain about steady. Quoted from $4 to $9 per bbl according to quality and size of barrel.

CARBON OIL—Continues very dull and prices are weak and lower. Quoted at 20½@21c in bulk at 11½@12c by the car load, and 16@c additional for smaller lots.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues very quiet, but prices remain without quotable change. Apples, 9@8c. Peaches, halves, 9@10c.

EGGS—The market for fresh is rather firmer especially for strictly fresh, but prices remain as is last quoted, 23@25 for prickled, and 27@28 for fresh.

FLOUR—The market continues quiet and prices unchanged. Spring wheat flours, $6.50@6.75 for Wisconsins, and $7@7.25 for Minnesotas; $7.50@7.75 for fair to good and $8 for choice red winters. Rye Flour, $5.25@5.50.

GRAIN—Trade continues quiet, and the market in a general way does not present a single new feature worthy of special notice. Wheat is in light supply, but there is not much inquiry, and prices remain as last quoted. $1.40@1.41 for fair to prime red, and $1.50@1.55 for white. Oats may be fairly quoted at 42@43 for Ohios, and 44@45 for white. Shelled Corn is offering at 38 in elevator, and there is not much call for it. Barley still continues dull for new at 50@55 for old. There seems to be no inquiry of any consequence for Rye, and it may be quoted nominally at 80@85c.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade continues quiet, although, if anything, it is improving—it can't get much worse. Late Rio advices report the Coffee market there as being dull and non inal, with stocks steadily increasing, which, of course, will not improve the market in this country, but will have the contrary effect. Sugars remain unchanged, quotable change for some days, but the feeling still prevails to some extent that prices will go still lower.

SUGARS—Refined Cut Loaf, 10½c; crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 10¼; Standard A, 10¼; B; 10c. Ex. C, 9¾; Franklin Ex. C, 9¾. Other Yellow Sugars, 7¾ to 9¼ as to quality.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 18¾@21; good to prime 25¾@23c; fair, 22@24c. Roasted one lb. packages 30 pounds, 28c.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans, 75@75c; Prime 70 to 72.

SYRUPS—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 60c; Amber, 60@65; lower grades, 35@40, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina 9¼; Patna, 8¾; Rangoon, 7¼@8c.

HAY—The market continues dull, and the receipts seem to be increasing, but prices are still sustained, $18@23 on wharf and track, as to quality and condition. Loose is selling from country wagons at $30@32.

HOMINY—Sales at $4.50@5.

MILL FEED—Middlings quoted by the carload at $1.35@1 40 per cwt, as to quality, and Bran at $0@90.

NUTS—Chestnuts dull, $4@4.50 per bushel. Hickory Nuts, $1@1.50. Black Walnuts, 50@75c. ONIONS—$4@4.50 ₰ bbl.

POTATOES—The market continues rather quiet, but prices remain as last quoted, Prime Peach Blows, 90c ₰ bushel on track, by the car load, and 95 to 1 00 as to quality.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar Cured Hams, ₰ lb. 13, Ex. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 9¾; Sugar Cured Breakfast Bacon, 11½c. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 15¾. Beef tongues, $7.50 ₰ dozen. Bacon Shoulders, per lb, 8¾c. Bacon Sides, 9¾@10c. Bacon Short Rib Sides, 9½. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 9¾@ Mess Pork, $15.00 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer use, in tes, 9. Do, half bbls, 9¾c. Do. bbls, 10c. Do. in 3 lb. caddies, 12c. Do in 5 lb. tin pails, 12¾c. Do in 3 lb. pails, 12¾c. ₰ pound. Do. in 6 lb. pails, 12¾. Do in 5 lb. pails, 13¼. Ham Sausage, 10.

POULTRY—Live chickens continue dull but unchanged, 40@50c per pair. Dressed Chickens, 12@13c ₰ lb. Dressed Turkeys, 16@18.

PEAS—$1.65@1.75 ₰ bushel.

RAGS—Quoted at 3¾@3¾.

SALT—Is quoted at $2.60 ₰ brl. by the car load, and $2.80 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—Flax Seed, unchanged at $1.85@1.90. Nothing doing in either Clover or Timothy.

WHISKY—Highwines, 92@93c.

PITTSBURGH IRON AND NAIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, November 14, 1873.

Trade in all kinds of finished irons, while, as a matter of course, it is not as active as it usually is at this particular time, nor was it to be expected have been but for the panic, is nevertheless all that can reasonably be expected under existing circumstances and surroundings. Some of the mills report that orders are becoming rather scarce, while others state they have no reason to complain in this respect, they have about all they can do, and nearly all concede an improvement in collections, which is fully as important as more orders getting orders. The manufacturers generally are in good shape; their stocks, both of the product and the raw material, are very much reduced, and they are nearly all determined that, as soon as the stock of the former begins to accumulate in their hands, they will shut down, as it is not disposed to pile it up a time like this, to carry any more stock than is absolutely necessary to fill orders. Prices remain about as last quoted; we continue to quote bolts and heads of 3 cents for bars usual time, although as might be expected, the discount, for cash, is considerably larger than it is ordinarily in small trade continues slow, as it usually is at this season of the year, and prices are not quoted at anything; may be quoted at $4@4¼, with usual reduction for 10 keg lots and upwards, and 2 per cent. off for cash. Stocks are reported as being in unusually light, not only here, but at Wheeling and elsewhere.

FLAT BAR.			
1½ to 4 by ¾ to ½ inch	3 5-10c	1½ and 1¾ by ¾ to ½ inch	3 5-10c
4¼ to 6 by ¾ to ½ inch	3 6-10c	1¾ and 1¾ by ¾ to ½ inch	3 6-10c
1¾ to 6 by 1¼ to 1½ inch	3 7-10c	¾, ⅞ and 1 by ¾ to ½ inch	3 7-10c
ROUNDS AND SQUARES.			
1 to 1¾ inch	3 5-10c	⅜ to 7-16 inch	4 00c
2 to 2¾ inch	3 6-10c	½ inch	4 1-10c
3 to 3¾ inch	3 8-10c	5-16 inch	4 5-10c
4 to 4¾ inch	4 00c	⅝ inch	4 1-10c
⅞ to ⅞ inch	3 5-10c	⅞-16 inch	4 9-10c
⅞ to 5-16 inch	3 7-10c		
HORSE SHOE.			
All sizes	4 5-10c	Nail rod	7 5-10c
HEAVY BANDS.			
3½ to 6 by ¼ and 5-16 inch	3 5-10c	⅜ to 1⅞ by ¼ and ⅜-16 inch	4 2-10c
1¾ to 2¾ by ¼ and ⅜ inch	4 00c	3 to 3¾ by ¼ and ⅜ inch	4 5-10c
3-16 inch	4 00c	5-16 inch	4 5-10c
LIGHT BANDS.			
3 to 6 by 3-16 to No. 12	5 5-10c	1 to 1¾ by 3-16 to No. 12	5 5-10c
1½ to 2¾ by 3-16 to No. 12	5 5-10c	3 to 3¾ by 3-16 to No. 12	5 5-10c
HOOP.			
2¼ to 3 inch	4 6-10c	1 inch	5 8-10c
1¾ to 2 inch	4 7-10c	¾ inch	6 1-10c
1⅝ to 2 inch	4 8-10c	½ inch	6 8-10c
1¼ to 1½ inch	5 1-10c	⅜ inch	7 1-10c
1⅛ to 1¼ inch	5 4-10c	¼ inch	8 1-10c
OVAL IRON.			
⅞ to 1¼ inch	3 9-10c	½ inch	4 3-10c
⅞ to inch	4 1-10c	⅜ inch	4 9-10c
HALF OVALS AND HALF ROUND.			
⅞ to 1¼ inch	4 2 10c	½ inch	5 4-10c
⅞ to inch	4 7-10c	⅜ inch	6 9-10c
Fluted & Star Lighting Rod	5 3-10c	Square box iron, ⅞ and ½ inch	5 4-10c
Bolted.			Rolled.
3-16, ¼ and ⅜ inch thick	5 2-10c	Heads, flanging	9 00c
Boiler plate	5 2-10c	Flow slabs	5 9-10c
Heads, not flanging	6 2-10c	Flow wings	6 4-10c

SHEET IRON.	Bolted.	Charcoal.	Juniata.
No. 10 to 14	5 3-10c	7 5-10c	8 5-10c
No. 15 to 20	5 4-10c	8 00c	8 5-10c
No. 21 to 24	5 7-10c	7 5-10c	8 7-10c
No. 25 to 26	6 1-10c	7 5-10c	8 7-10c
No. 27	6 1-10c	7 6-10c	9 1-10c

All sheets over 26 in. wide 1c per lb extra.

RAILROAD IRON—COUNTERSUNK AND PUNCHED.	Bolted.
1¼ by ¾, 7-16 and ½ inch	4 5-10c
1¼ by ⅝, and 5-16 inch	5 5-10c
1¼, 1¾ and 2¼ and ¾ inch	5 8-10c
2¼ by ¾ inch	6 4-10c

EXTRAS FOR CUTTING TO LENGTH.

Flat bars and round and square	1-10c
Flat bars for tire	1-10c
Light bands and wagon box iron	3-10c
Hoops	3-10c

CUT NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, ETC.

	Per keg.
20d to 60d nails, fence and brads	$4 50
10d and 8d nails, fence and brads	4 75
6d and 7d nails, fence and brads	5 00
4d and 5d nails	5 25
3d nails	6 00
20 nails	7 25

FINE CLINCH.		CLINCH.	
20	$7 50	Clinch nails	$6 25
10	7 25	CUT SPIKES.	
CASING.		2 to 6 inch	4 75
10d to 20d	6 00	BARREL.	
8d to 9d	5 75	¾ inch	5 75
6d and 7d	5 75	⅝ inch	7 00
FINISHING.		inch	6 75
10d to 20d	5 75	1¼ inch	6 75
8d	6 00	1½ inch	6 50
6d	6 25	1¾ inch	6 50
4d and 5d	6 50	2 inch	6 50

Prices per keg of kits of 100 kegs and over.

TERMS—Note or acceptance at sixty days, with exchange on New York, or discount of two per cent. for cash. If remitted within ten days from date of invoice. Payments to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury Notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than fifty dollars.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, FRIDAY, November 14, 1873.

CATTLE.

As intimated in our last report, there is a better feeling in the cattle trade; the arrivals continue light, and the advices from the east are rather better, and while there was but little done to day, it was owing more, if we are not mistaken, to a want of the right kind of stock than a scarcity of buyers. Prime cattle have been in limited supply all week, and with at least an average demand, the market closes stronger, and it is not improbable that a few of the best could have been sold either yesterday or to day at a slight advance Operators generally are feeling better, having been encouraged by the reports from New York that money is easier, which is regarded as a precursor of a change for the better. Trade has been excessively hard ever since the panic set in, as with a steady shrinkage in prices those who did any thing at all could not well avoid losing money, and, as a rule, those who did the least are the best off. Prices within the past fifty days have declined about one cent ₰ pound, equal to $10@15 ₰ head, or $150@200 ₰ car, and we have no doubt but what cattle have been sold here within the time specified which would lose their owners the amount above named.

We continue yesterday's quotations: Extra 1,400@1,500 steers, 5¼@5¾; good to prime 1,250@1,350 averages, 4¾@5¼; common to medium, 1,000@1,100, 4@4¾; stock steers, 800@1,000, 3@4c. Bulls stags, old cows, 2¾@3c.

HOGS.

There has been a further advance in this class of stock; prices within the past twenty four hours have advanced 15@20 cts per cwt, and even at this advance the supply, especially of the better grades, was hardly equal to the demand. Prime Philadelphia hogs sold to day at 4 75@4.85, while Yorkers have brought from 4 to 4¼. There has been an advance, as compared with the early part of the week, of 40@50 cts per cwt.

SHEEP.

There is nothing new to record in regard to this class of stock; the market continues dull, while prices are without quotable change. Prime to extra 90@100 lbs, fine wool, 4¾@5; good 85@90 lbs, 4¾@4¾; fair 80@85 lbs, 3¾@4.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, Nov. 14, 1873.

The Crude market was reported a shade firmer at Parker, which would indicate that the downward course has been checked, but prices are no higher, and it is not likely, judging from the depressed condition of the product, that there has been any improvement in the demand. Some people regard the article as a good investment at present rates; we heard a party assert that he would not be afraid to invest one hundred thousand dollars in it if he had the money, but the trouble is no one has any funds to lock up in oil or anything else. If money was easy, we have no doubt there would be a good deal bought to hold on speculation, but at present, speculation is dead, and the demand for actual consumption seems to be falling off. Quoted nominally at 80 to 90c per brl. at Parker, and 1 00@1 05 in this city at a time like this, to carry any more stock than is absolutely necessary to fill orders. Prices remain about as last quoted; we continue to quote bulk heads of 3 cents for bars usual time, although as might be expected, the discount, for cash, is considerably larger than it is ordinarily in small trade continues slow, as it usually is at this season of the year, and prices are not quoted at anything; may be quoted at $4@4¼, with usual reduction for 10 keg lots and upwards, and 2 per cent. off for cash. Stocks are reported as being in unusually light, not only here, but at Wheeling and elsewhere.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. & WEST PENNA. R. R.

Shipper	Consignee.	Bbls.
Livingston Bros.	Warden, F. & Co.	69
Lockhart & Frew	Warden, F. & Co.	1,141
Standard Oil Co.	Warden, F. & Co.	1,249
Baum & Wagner	Carson & Culin	110
Baum & Wagner	Waring, R. & Co.	1,059
Vesta O. W.	Waring, R. & Co.	1,000
H. S. A. Stewart	Waring, B, & Co.	294
Total		6,839

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
McKelvy	Vesta O. W.	638
Bushnell	Standard O. W.	342
Stevenson	Peerless O. W.	69
T. Bros.	Penn O. W.	74
H. & B.	Penn O. W.	208
Stevenson	Liberty O. W.	359
Bushnell	Keystone O. W.	462
McKelvy	Hutchinson O. W.	241
O. J. Greer	Hutchinson O. W.	298
Fisher Bros.	Cosmos O. W.	80
Fisher Bros.	Cosmos O. W.	497
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant O. W.	717
Fisher Bros.	American O. W.	475
Duncan	American O. W.	382
Total		5,629

PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, Nov. 14, 1873.

The general condition of the pig iron trade, so far at least as Pittsburgh is concerned, remains substantially as noted in our last weekly report. We hear of some few sales to supply immediate wants, but none of any importance, and there is not enough doing to establish quotations—inactivity and general stagnation is still the order of the day. Customers are buying from hand to mouth do so, and only for immediate requirements, while sellers, realizing the situation, knowing that any attempt to force the market would make matters still worse, are making little or no effort to sell. There is less offering now than there was prior to the panic, and, consequently, more scarce. The manufacturers generally are in good shape; their stocks, both of the product and the raw material, are very much reduced, and they are nearly all determined that, as soon as the stock of the former begins to accumulate in their hands, they will shut down, as it is not disposed to pile it up a time like this, to carry any more stock than is absolutely necessary to fill orders. Prices remain about as last quoted; we continue to quote bulk heads of 3 cents for bars usual time, although as might be expected, the discount, for cash, is considerably larger than it is ordinarily in small trade continues slow, as it usually is at this season of the year, and prices are not quoted at anything; may be quoted at $4@4¼, with usual reduction for 10 keg lots and upwards, and 2 per cent. off for cash. Stocks are reported as being in unusually light, not only here, but at Wheeling and elsewhere.

CRUDE OIL SHIPPED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
McKelvy	Vesta O. W.	638
Bushnell	Standard O. W.	342
Stevenson	Secretary of State	69
T. Bros.	Penn O. W.	74
H. & B.	Penn O. W.	208
Stevenson	Liberty O. W.	359
Bushnell	Keystone O. W.	462
McKelvy	Hutchinson O. W.	241
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English Iron Market.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, October 25.—The iron trade of Cleveland is in a more satisfactory condition than it has been for some time past, and the prices, especially for pig iron, are now more numerous. The volume of actual business transacted has increased, consumers seeking that there is no hope of any lower prices for some months to come, and it desirable to get their wants supplied as early. Quotations are firmer, are, as a rule, unchanged. No. 3 pig iron has been sold at 102s 6d ₰ ton, net cash, but generally the figures realized have been from 103s to 103s. Forge No. 4 is in better request at 98s 6d. Puddled bars are largely made by some firms in order to keep their works going, which can be put into stock, and utilized at a future time. The engineering establishments are only partially employed, and this is the case with the foundries also. The coal trade is brisk, and prices are expected to advance as the demand increases, while the supply decreases, notwithstanding that so many new collieries are being opened up, and so many miners are engaged. Good house coal cannot be had under 2ls per ton now, while mill coal is 16s 18d.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

NEW YORK, November 14.—Cotton higher at 15½c. Flour: more doing; superfine western and State $4.10@5.70; common to good $4.60@6.30; good to choice $6.40@7.10. Whisky fairly active at 93½c. Wheat: good inquiry and higher; receipts 167,000; No 2 spring $1.35 @1.36; white Canada in bond $1.60; white western $1.70. Rye firm at 90@95c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn excited and higher; receipts 109,000; prime western mixed 67½@68c; do in store 64c; yellow western 66@67c. Oats higher; white western 50@54c; old western mixed 47@47½c. Eggs firm at 27c. Hay and hops unchanged. Sugar quiet and firm @7 1-16c. Molasses dull. Rice dull. Petroleum dull; crude 8@8½c; refined 18c. Pork firm; new mess $14.75. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles steady; long clear 7¾c. Lard opened firm and closed weak; steam spot 7¾c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

CHICAGO, November 14.—Flour; demand good at full prices. Wheat: demand active and prices advanced, but very irregular; No 1 spring $1.07@1.08; No 2 $1@1.02½, closing $1.00¼; cash 99¾@$1.01¾, closing $1.00¾; seller December $1.03; seller January No 3 92@93½c; rejected 86¾c. Corn: demand active and prices advanced; closed ½c off best prices; No 2 mixed 38¾c cash; 39¾c seller December; 36¾c seller January, rejected, 36¾c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2 30c cash; 30¾c seller December 31¼c seller January; rejected, 28½c. Rye scarce and firm; No 1 61 @61¼c. Barley: demand fair and prices advancing; fall No. 2 $1.25; No 3 86@88c, according to location. Provisions steady and in moderate demand. Pork $11.62½ cash; $12 seller January; $12.50 seller February, with free sales. Lard steady and in moderate demand; 6¾c cash, $7.65 seller December, and 7¾c seller February. Bulk meats: Demand good at full prices; shoulders held at 4½c seller December; sales of loose, 15 days old, 3½c; short rib middles, packed, 6c; long and short clear, December 5¾c@6c, packed. Whisky: demand fair and market firm; $1.07 Freights to Buffalo, 7c for wheat; to Oswego, 12c for wheat.

NEW ORLEANS, November 14.—Flour: only city demand; double $6; treble $6.50@7.75; family $8.50@9.50. Corn easier; mixed 69@ 70c; white 72c. Oats firm; 54@55c. Bran dull at 90c. Hay: good demand; prime $22.50@ 24.00; choice $25.00@26.00. Pork $15. Dry salt shoulders scarce at 6¾c. Bacon quiet at 8¼@7c. Hams; no demand. Lard dull; tierce 8¼@8¾c; keg 10c. Sugar dull; strictly prime to fair held. Molasses dull; inferior to prime 30c; fair 41@45c; prime 47@50c; strictly prime 52@54c Whisky firm; Louisiana 96c; Cincinnati $1.02. Coffee 22@23¾c. Corn meal $3.10 @3.15. Cotton active; sales 5,600 bales; prices advanced; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 13¾@14¼c; low middling to strict low middling 14¾@15¼c; middling to strict middling 15¾@15¾; good middling 16¾@16¾ for certified checks; receipts 6,584; exports coastwise 1,901; stock 93 548; sales of week 36,500; sales 30,000; receipts: net 33,193, gross 37,880; exports: coastwise 2,485, continent 8,811, Great Britain 15,188.

LONDON, November 14.—Sugar on spot, 28s 6d. Sperm oil, 92s.

LIVERPOOL, November 14.—Cotton firm; middling upland, 8¾d; Orleans, 8¾d; sales of 12,000 bales; American, 9,500 bales; speculation and export, 2,000. Breadstuffs firm. Receipts of wheat for the past 3 days, 27,000 quarters; American, 23,000 do. Receipts of corn for the same time, 10,000 quarters; American, 7,000 do. Corn, 33s. Lard, 39s 6d. Cheese, 66s. Others unchanged.

CINCINNATI, November 14.—Cotton: demand fair and market firm at 14c. Flour firm at $6.30@6.50. Wheat firm at $1.40@1.45. Corn firm at 45c. Rye firm at 70c. Oats firm at 29 @40c. Eggs firm at 24@25c. Butter and cheese: demand fair and market firm. Pork firm at $12 @12.25. Lard firm; steam 6¾c; kettle 7¾@ 7¾c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 4¾@4½c; clear rib 5½c; clear 5¾c. Bacon firm; shoulders 6c; clear rib sides 6c; clear 6¾c. Hogs easier at $3.80@4.00. Whisky steady at 87c.

BALTIMORE, November 14.—Flour fairly active and unchanged. Wheat active and firmer at 61c. Oats dull at 45@49c. Rye quiet at 75@ 76c. Provisions unsettled and irregular. Mess pork unchanged. Bacon lower; 6¾@7c for both shoulders and clear rib sides. Bulk shoulders 5¾c; clear rib sides held at 6¼@6½c. Sugar cured hams 11@13c. Lard 7¾. Western butter scarce and firm, but unchanged. Whisky dull at 91¼@92c.

PHILADELPHIA, November 14.—Flour dull; superfine $4.60; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra $6.70@7.25. Wheat dull; red $1.48@1.55; amber $1.63@1.66. Rye steady at 76@78c. Corn dull at 61@63c. Oats: advancing tendency; white 48@50c; mixed 46¾@48c. Petroleum weak; crude 10

HOME NEWS.

Turkey Roast for Thanksgiving, of our own cooking, put up to half, one and two gallon jars, for family use, at J. B. Hubley & Co.'s 196 Penn avenue.

Mediterranean Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European steamship and telegraph office, at No. 116 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer Rasmonia, at New York; steamer Italy, at New York; steamer City of Montreal, at Queenstown; with the City of Richmond, disabled, in tow.

Freaks of a Crazy Woman.

Saturday morning a woman named Mrs. Hunt, residing at No. 224 Ohio street, Allegheny, whose mind has been wandering for some time, went into a butcher shop on the ground floor of her residence, and seizing a meat axe, brandished it over head and then laid one of her arms on the block and was about to let the axe down upon it, when her husband caught her, and they fell on the floor, the axe cutting her arm slightly. There were several ladies in the shop at the time, who were badly frightened.

A Denial From Messrs. O'Neill & Co.

WEST ELIZABETH, November 13, 1873.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

In your issue of the 12th inst., in an article headed "The River Riot," you make Mr. Norman say (in substance) the firm of O'Neill & Co. assented to the proposition to reduce the screens. We wish to state that no such proposition was made to us. We still have the same screen we have been using for the last thirteen years. It is as follows, namely: Eleven feet long, four feet wide, one and one-half inches between bars, containing forty-four superficial feet. As to his report concerning Messrs. Walton & Co., it may be due to intimates, that Norman, West & Co., are enlarging our neighbors' works, and they may be compelled to all the demands made by the latter. Norman, West & Co. This however, is a matter of veracity between the two companies and has nothing to do with Norman's statement in regard to our screen. In reference to Philip Shelaugh of Norman and West, this is one of the rights we have reserved. We can compel no man to work for us. Neither will we be compelled to employ every man.

O'NEILL & CO.

Board of Health.

A regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon. Members present: Messrs. Gilmore, Arthurs, Arnholt, Edwards and Fleming. Mr. Gilmore was called to the chair in the absence of President Gross. The minutes of the last three preceding meetings were read and approved. Health Officer Gray submitted his report for the month of October as follows: Number of nuisances abated, 476; number of permits granted, 27.

Number of interments.....$ 125 00
Number of births registered, 1. Births reported during quarter ending September 30, 1,371. Marriages, 424; and deaths, 1,636, for the same period. Number of deaths in the month of October, 306. The report was approved.

On motion of Mr. Edwards, the owners of property on the South Side, from Twenty-third to Twenty-fifth streets, and between Sarah and Josephine streets, were ordered to drain their lots and cellars of the stagnant water collected therein.

A number of bills were approved and the Board adjourned.

A Sensible View.

The Philadelphia *Press*, speaking of the financial situation of this city, evidences the care which its writers have expressed to get at the exact facts, and accordingly takes a sensible view of the matter when it says: "In view of the suspension of several savings banks in Pittsburgh, it is reassuring to learn the cause of that suspension, like that of some of the banking firms in this city, is a mere question of time. A failure that results from a defalcation, or from the depreciation of stocks, has nothing in common with a suspension that may be due only to paying back the funds kept in ordinary times to meet the demands of depositors, and by the consequent necessity of waiting till mortgages which, in requesting land, represent gold, just as promptly do, can be made available. If our views are correct, and there is no reason to doubt the truthfulness of the statements that have reached us—the Pittsburgh savings banks, with their mortgages in their safes, are as good to-day as ever, and they must keep their doors open waiting for a little while. The land which the mortgages cover is not the kind of riches that hath wings."

Letters Held for Postage, Nov. 14.

Will Alexander, Clarion, Pa., 2c; Mrs. Mary J. Rissett, Greensburg, Pa., 3c; Miss Rosa Horn, Fairmount, West Va., 3c; A. M. Bowers, Mitchell Salt Works, O., 3c; Rev. E. H. Brindley, Cleveland, Ohio, 3c; R. L. Brown, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; Rev. Alfred Caldwell, Sharpsburg, Pa., 1c; Willie H. Coleman, Sing Sing, N. B., 3c; T. Inness H. Cunningham, Elm, Pa., 3c; Thomas Cummings, Washington, D.C., 3c; Richard Edwards, Pottsville, Pa., 3c; J. A. Gault & Co., Kittanning, Pa., 3c; C. W. Giddings, Johnstown, Pa., 1c; John Grannon, Temperanceville, Pa., 1c; John Grannon, Temperanceville, Pa., 3c; W. D. Hudley, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c; Miss Emma Jacobs, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1c; Miss Mattie Johnson, New Galilees, Pa., 3c; Charles Kelly, 3c; Darby Sower, 3c; Miss Tilter Sant, Blairsville, Pa., 3c; Miss Kate Lehman, Cincinnati, O., 3c; Mr. E. J. Madbury, Lynn, Mass., 3c; Rev. J. J. Mellroyer, Sharpsburgh, Pa., 1c; Rev. Joseph Muller, New York, 3c; Mr. Richards, Pan-Handle, W. Va., 2c; T. Sedgsleer, Painesville, O., 3c; Thomas Sheridan, East Liberty, Pa., 3c; Miss Fannie Smith, Washington, D. C., 3c; Miss Emily Smith, Chicago, Ill., 3c; Charles Stephenson, Galena, Ill., 2c; S. B. Wilson, Bezaville, Pa., 1c; S. E. Woodruff, Erie, Pa., 3c; Woodworth, Ainsworth, & Co., New York, 3c; W. & R. Wurts, Burlington, New Jersey, 3c; E. C. ENGLET, P. M.

PREPARING FOR HARRISBURG.

Allegheny County's Share in the Offices—Meeting of Representatives Yesterday—The List Selected.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the Representatives from this county was held at the office of John C. Newmeyer, Esq., Fifth avenue, to select a list of persons to fill the offices which would fall to Allegheny county in the next House. All the gentlemen entitled to vote were present, in addition to a full list of others who were particularly interested in the result.

Mr. Newmeyer occupied the chair, and without many preliminaries the balloting was proceeded to, and after balloting and sand-wiching the votings with discussions, which prolonged the meeting the greater part of the afternoon, the final result was the selection of the following ticket:

From the city districts—William Moore, Ed. Hilgert.

From the country districts—Hope W. Hastings, of Plum township; Samuel Wallace, of McCandless township.

From the South Side districts—James Larimer and Frank Hickie.

There were a very large number of applicants for the positions, but the contest for some reason was hardly as close and spirited as it has generally been on other occasions. This is one reason that has been allowed heretofore, and with the two for the Senate will make eight for the county.

ADVERTISING SHERIFF'S SALES.

A Test Case Submitted to the Court—The Question of Legal Time for the Publication Decided.

Yesterday an interesting legal point in connection with advertising Sheriff's sales was decided in the Court of Common Pleas. A law firm in the city having a piece of property to sell under execution, desired Sheriff Hare to advertise it on the 8th of the present month so as to make it come in with the other sales which had been advertised on the 1st of the month. The Sheriff, however, refused to do this because the legal point was involved as to how long a sale must be advertised before the property went under the hammer. The Sheriff contended that under the old act regarding Sheriff's sales it was required to advertise the sale twenty-one days before the property was sold—that is "once a week during three weeks previous to the sale." As the regular sales occur on the 2d, advertising a piece of property on the 8th would not give the required number of days of public notice.

The attorneys on the other hand claimed that the new act of April 6, 1871, known as the "Free Bill," specified that the sale should be advertised "once a week before the day of sale, once in each consecutive week, in one daily English and in one daily German paper in Pittsburgh." It was contended then that according to the claim, there was merely required three insertions in three consecutive weeks, instead of requiring twenty-one days.

The case was argued before Judges Sterrett and Collier, who decided at the close that this latter interpretation was the meaning of the law—that three insertions once in three consecutive weeks was all that was required, and that the law did not contemplate any specified number of days.

The case was brought before the Court by both the Sheriff and the attorneys in order that a decision might be had on a question that has frequently occasioned discussion.

THE GAS COMPANIES' WAR.

The Fight in the Courts Yesterday—The People's Interest in the Dispute.

The war of the two Gas Companies, which now have their headquarters in Pittsburgh, was renewed in the United States District Court yesterday, before His Honor Judge McKennan. It ostensibly comes up in the shape of an appeal from a stockholder of the new Consolidated Company for redress, but it is well understood that its only object is to obtain data to hide the real motive lying behind the appellants' litigation. Those, who are fond of legal technicalities will find comfort in the perusal of the legal proceedings elsewhere, but the general public will be chiefly interested in knowing whether or not the Consolidated Gas Company, or any other institution that desires to deal fairly with the people, can secure any rights which the old monopoly is bound to respect.

The citizens of Pittsburgh have been suffering quite long enough, and now that they have had a little evidence of what a new company can do, they are interested in it getting a fair opportunity. When the citizens have been charged an exorbitant rate for inferior gas, and subsequently can be offered an opportunity to secure a better light at a less than one-half the old rate, they are naturally desirous of seeing fair play for the new corporation that can give the rates within reason, and this is just the situation of affairs now.

The GAZETTE, for the past one-third of a month, has been using the gas supplied by the Consolidated Gas Company, and the bill at the end of that time was $18. The bill of the old gas company for the previous two-thirds of the month was just $66, and the gas was almost as much inferior to that supplied by the Consolidated Company, as a rush light is to petroleum. This is, too, but the experience of others who have tested the Consolidated Gas, and the reason why the interest the people feel in the fight which is now going on.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Brief Notes of Matters Personal and Otherwise.

SHERSHADSKI has been making a sensation in Chicago, Montreal, and Boston, since he left us.

THE venerable Rev. Dr. David Elliott has taken up his residence, for the winter in Allegheny.

THE ANNUAL collection for the benefit of the Pope will be taken up in the Catholic churches of the Diocese of Pittsburgh to-morrow.

REV. A. J. ENDELEY, D. D., of Johnstown, Pa., will preach to-morrow morning and evening in the Emory M. E. Church, East Liberty.

SERVICES in the Central U. P. Church, Allegheny, to-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., to be conducted by the pastor, Rev. J. M. Johnston.

REV. DR. SCARBOROUGH, Rector of Trinity Church, is absent on a visit to Dr. J. F. Spalding, of St. Paul's Erie, the Missionary Bishop elect to succeed the late Bishop Randall.

A PRAYER meeting will be held in the Carson street M. E. church, South Side, to-morrow evening. The choir, congregation and members of the Bradbury Choral Society will take part in the singing.

THE fifth of the course of sermons on the "Christian Virtues" will be given by Rev. Dr. Spalding, of St. Peter's church, corner of Grant and Diamond streets, on Sunday evening, November 16, 1873.

THE editor of the *Methodist Recorder*, Rev. Alexander Clark, has been secured to supply the pulpit of the Messiah English Lutheran Church, on Ninth street, for a few Sabbaths, or until a pastor is chosen.

THE venerable Rev. D. C. Page, D. D., will preach in Trinity Church on Sunday morning. We learn that his sermon is to be one of special adaptation to the times, and will doubtless be both eloquent and edifying.

REV. DR. A. J. ENDELEY pastor of the Johnstown M. E. church, and member of the Publishing Committee of the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*, has been writing a series of able papers on the "Termonology of Scriptures."

REV. T. M. WILSON, of Rochelle, Presbytery of Rock River, formerly pastor of Sharpsburg Presbyterian church, Presbytery of Allegheny, who has been for some time in ill health, is for the present wholly laid aside from active labors in the ministry.

THE clerical examination prescribed by the statutes of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, will be held at the Episcopal Residence, Pittsburgh, on Tuesday, the 18th, and Wednesday, the 19th of November. The matter will be the Treatise de Legibus and the Apocalypse.

SPECIAL religious services have been held at Liberty street M. E. church, Rev. Asbury R. Retley pastor, every night this week. Considerable spiritual interest exists in the congregation, and much good is expected to result from the protracted services. We believe the meeting will be continued next week.

REV. DR. MURRAY, pastor of the First Methodist Church, Fifth avenue, will occupy the pulpit of Grace Methodist Church—the elegant new gothic church in our suburban borough of Sharpsburg—on to-morrow (Sabbath) morning and evening, exchanging pulpits with Rev. Wm. Brindley, the pastor, who will preach in the Fifth Avenue Church.

SHOCKED with a new display of Talmageism, the *Banner* remarks, "If Dr. Talmage will pour out such stuff as this, in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, or in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, and if his hearers will tolerate it, we entreat him not to print and send it out through the country; for it is simply disgusting to every one of average intelligence. The Bible instructed Christian is pained with it, and the ungodly mock."

REV. E. C. WINES, D. D., L. L. D., of New York, Secretary of the National Prison Association of the United States, and President of the Permanent International Penitentiary Commission, will deliver a lecture to-morrow evening, at half-past seven o'clock, in the First Presbyterian Church, (Rev. D. Scovel's) Wood street, on "Prison Discipline and Reform." Dr. Wines is well known in this community, having been Professor of Greek at Washington College, Pa., for about six years.

THE "LESSON OF THE PANIC" as read by the *United Presbyterian* is that "There is an overruling power in this. Undefined and unintelligible to many it may be, but before it men's hearts fail. It is the Lord Jesus rebuking the worldliness that has not found anything too sacred for its use. Worldliness has been one of the growing sins of our people, and, though often punished before, is still persisted in. War and fire and storm have been his hand and his voice; and now, by the financial distress, he is rebuking us again."

CONSIDERABLE interest is being felt in Methodist circles in the approaching anniversary of the General Missionary Society, of which brief mention was made last week. The anniversary will occupy about three days, commencing about the seventh. Bishops Bowman, Wiley, and Harris are expected to be present, with the three Missionary Secretaries. There will be daily evening services held in all the churches, conducted by distinguished ministers who will be attracted here by the gathering.

TO-MORROW "Grace Memorial church, recently erected for the colored members of the Presbyterian church on Arthurs street, Eleventh ward, near Centre avenue, will be dedicated and set apart for its sacred uses. The morning services will be at 10½ o'clock, when Rev. Professor Wilson will deliver the dedication sermon. At 3:00 o'clock P. M. the Rev. F. A. Noble, D. D., will preach, and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. a sermon by Rev. S. F. Scovel, D. D. A collection for the purpose of paying off the debt of the church will be taken up at each service, the amount needed being $7000.

THE *Presbyterian Banner* is "in the blues" this week, and says: "Various explanations have been given why the term 'blue' was originally applied to Presbyterians. Some contend that it originated from the blue flag carried by the Presbyterian forces, but Dean Stanley, in his lectures on the history of the Church of Scotland, says: 'The distinct dress of the Scotch Presbyterian clergy was a blue gown and a broad blue bonnet. The Episcopalian clergy, on the other hand, either wore no distinctive dress in public services, or else wore a black gown. From this arose the contrasting epithets of 'Black Prelacy' and 'True Blue Presbyterianism.'"

On the Feast of All Saints, the following young ladies received the White Veil of the Order of Mercy, from the hands of the Right Rev. Bishop Domenec: Miss Mary Harris (in religion, Sister Mary Nolasco), Miss Josephine McKeon, (in religion, Sister Mary Austin), Miss Margie Rouis, (in religion, Sister Mary Ladislaus), Miss Annie Donahoe, (in religion, Sister Mary Clare), Miss Mary Donahoe, (in religion, Sister Mary Cletus), Miss Lizzie McGinnis, (in religion, Sister Mary Linus), and Miss Rose McCann, (in religion, Sister Mary Cosmas). The Bishop was assisted by Rev. S. Wall, Rev. G. S. Grace and Rev. P. Quilter.

A COMPANY of the members of the Third U. P. Church of this city met in the lecture room on Thursday evening, at the request of the young men, who have been holding weekly prayer meetings, and not satisfied with their meetings alone, have organized themselves into visiting committees, for the purpose of looking after the poor of the congregation and neighborhood—not only to administer spiritual, but temporal relief. The object of the meeting was laid before the congregation to give others an opportunity to join them in the work. The audience was entertained by some music from the choir, under the leadership of Mr. Wm. Stuart, Miss Collvie presiding at the organ. The pastor, Rev. S. R. Frazier, and others made short addresses of encouragement to the young men in their labors of mercy. After a couple of hours the meeting closed by singing the psalm commencing, "Behold, how good a thing it is, and how becoming well," and the benediction by the pastor.

REV. W. S. LAKFORD, successor of Rev. D. E. Asbury, of Wylie street station, has arrived in the city, and will occupy the pulpit on Sabbath 10½ A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. We clip the following from the Indianapolis *Daily Journal* of the 6th inst. "Rev. W. S. Lankford, who has been the Secretary for the Indiana, Geo. Crawford & Co., No 76 Fifth avenue, have received an exquisite selection of fine jewelry for gifts. Their stock of gold and silver watches is full and complete. They have received an extra large assortment of solid silverware, which has been purchased in the New York auction sale and marked at panic prices, and which will be sold to customers at such figures as will give them the full benefit of all shrinkage in values. Now is the time to avail yourselves of these low prices and make your purchases, for in a few weeks the prices of jewelry will no doubt advance. Go, at any rate, to No. 76 Fifth avenue, and feast your eyes on the beautiful designs of silverware exhibited there.

You Want a Good Suit,

and the very best place to procure one which shall in every respect be a good Suit, and nothing less than a good suit, is the Merchant Tailoring establishment at No. 55 Smithfield street. Mr. Tiegel is daily adding to his stock some of the finest cloths to be found in the eastern markets. And no one knows better than he how to manufacture these cloths into suits, which represent every style of the word—fashionable. If you can find suits, go up in better style and with more neatness of fit than are his, then you are entitled to the medal.

Don't go to Cuba,

But go at once to the furniture establishment of Messrs. J. N. Dryden & Co., No. 182 Federal street, Allegheny, and purchase one of his Nursery Chairs, which has brought joy to so many households. Perhaps there is no invention within the same compass that is so well calculated to minister to family comfort. Besides having a direct and immediate soothing and quieting effect upon the babe, it must certainly be beneficial in forming an agreeable and pleasant disposition for the future. Get one and you will find that you would rather sell your bed than part with it. All styles and qualities of furniture on hand—very cheap.

Always Satisfactory.

We sometimes have a feeling of dread in leaving an order for a suit, that it may be unsatisfactory either in shape or make. But in patronizing Mr. M. T. Heckert, of No. 47 North Diamond, Allegheny, you have every assurance that your order will be filled to your entire satisfaction. No man is more careful in choice of material than he, and none more careful in choice of workmen, so that his suits never fail to please. Call and examine his excellent selection of material, and hear the reasonable prices at which good fitting suits can be afforded.

Waste Not. Want Not.

It is worse than folly to purchase inferior qualities of furniture, because the best is the cheapest. Good furniture at a reasonable figure can be obtained at the establishment of Messrs. Meyer & Son, No. 412 & 414 Penn street, east of the railroad crossing. They manufacture a style of furniture unsurpassed by that of any other house in the city, and which has gained a reputation for service and durability that places this establishment in the very foremost rank of furniture houses. No shoddy material used and no unskilled workmen employed.

Another Great Tumble.

The Boston Clothing House has made another great tumble in prices, and the wonder grows how expenses are made at this establishment, for before the last reduction the prices of ready-made clothing were so low that they barely covered the cost of the material. Then came a reduction of 20 per cent. so that the goods at the "Hub" are selling 40 per cent. below the very low prices which were asked before the panic. Suits which were sold at $20 are now offered at $15 and $16. Suits are offered for $12. A man needing ready-made clothing is criminal to himself if he does not call at 95 Smithfield street.

THE BOARDING HOME.

The Annual Meeting of Patrons and Managers—The Review of the Past Year—The Reports from its Officers—Success of the Enterprise—Outlook for the Future—The Managers Chosen.

The Annual meeting of the patrons and managers of the Boarding Home for Women was had at the Home, Tuesday the 11th inst. when the reports of the officers were received and the new managers for the ensuing year chosen. Their reports given below, present in an interesting form a review of the work of the past year, and shows the general scope of the philanthropic enterprise which has now such deserved success. The record is worthy of attentive perusal from every friend of an institution that in its work demonstrates a healthy, practical method of philanthropy.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

In presenting the Third Annual Report, the managers of the Boarding Home for Working Women have just reason to be greatly encouraged notwithstanding the great care and arduous labors which have signalized their efforts during the past year. The exertions to make this a permanent establishment have been seconded by the increased confidence and aid of kind, sympathizing Christian citizens.

Our Home, located 105 Arch street, Allegheny city, was found too small to accommodate all who came needing its benefits, and desiring to see this Home on a self-sustaining basis, it was found necessary to purchase a larger and more convenient house, and after due consideration of suggestions and plans for future success, it was decided to purchase the commodious house No. 33 Anderson street now occupied as the Home. By the purchase of this we could accommodate from forty to fifty boarders, and, besides, it was easily accessible to persons from Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

The house was purchased in March at a cost of $17,500. The Arch street house we have sold, and with the sale of it, the continued liberality of our friends, and $5,000 from the Fair held in April last, we are now free of debt. But our Treasury is very low, and to the successful carrying out of this good begun work, we need a contingent fund; and while we do not propose to solicit funds, from time to time we shall see that all the money or merchandise contributed shall be duly credited and used with discretion for the best good of the institution.

Number admitted during the year, 33; present number, 22. Truly, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

Grateful for past sympathy and aid, may we not hope for continued confidence?

MRS. J. C. SMITH, Sec'y.

RESULTS OF THE FAIR.

The Executive Committee of the Fair for the "Boarding Home," held in April, 1873, make this acknowledgment of the liberal aid rendered by friends of the cause in Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

They return the thanks of the Board to all who aided our work by labor, material, money, provisions, or articles for the fancy tables.

Although personal mention is not made of every one that contributed, yet the managers who had charge of the different departments have a complete list of all donations, which would be presented did space allow:

To give the public some idea of the liberal aid received from the churches, the following list is presented:

Cash From	
First U. P. Church, Pittsburgh	$171 50
Second United Presbyterian, Pittsburgh	53 25
Reformed Presbyterian, Eighth street, Pittsburgh	50 00
Shady Side Presbyterian	80 80
First Methodist, Allegheny	42 00
Fourth United Presbyterian, Allegheny	60 00
Plymouth Church, Allegheny	244 00
Christ Episcopal	25 00
Cash for Dinners,	
First United Presbyterian, Allegheny	$100 00
First Presbyterian, Allegheny	84 25
North Presbyterian, Allegheny	82 25
First Baptist, Pittsburgh and Allegheny	113 00
Christ and Liberty street Methodist provided dinner	
First Presbyterian, Pittsburgh, dinner, cash remaining	$ 4 00
Second Presbyterian, Pittsburgh, dinner, cash remaining	25 68
Third Presbyterian, Pittsburgh, dinner, cash remaining	47 00
St. Andrews, Pittsburgh, dinner, cash remaining	31 23
Net receipts of Fair	$5,242 92

Respectfully submitted.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

E. S. Wade, Treasurer, in account with Boarding Home for Working Women.

Dr.

To balance, November 4, 1872	$ 1,953 77
To Building Fund	4,435 00
To sale of house 105 Arch street	7,500 00
To Fair	5,242 92
To Cash from boarders	2,148 89
To annual subscriptions	36 00
To anniversary collection	22 00
To donations for current expenses	24 72
To bills and insurance refunded	29 00
To fines &c	2 15
To interest on bond and deposits	79 75
	$21,474 20

Cr.

By salary and wages	704 55
By coal and gas	212 69
By current expenses	1,179 49
By insurance and taxes	158 28
By repairs and house furnishing	845 80
By Stationery &c	8 75
By house 33 Anderson street	17,500 00
By balance, November 1, 1873	164 70
	$21,474 20

Examined and found correct.

MRS. H. C. DICKINSON, Auditor.

After the reports had been read and approved, the following

OFFICERS AND MANAGERS

were chosen for the ensuing year:

Mrs. Rev. F. A. Noble, President.
Mrs. Leonard Eaton, Vice President.
Miss E. S. Wade, Treasurer.
Mrs. J. C. Smith, Secretary.
Mrs. J. H. Clancy, Assistant Secretary.
Miss M. J. Blackstock, Mrs. J. H. Gill.
Mrs. Jas. Boyd, Miss L. Jackson,
Miss Mary Bryan, Mrs. Dr. Cyrus King,
Miss Eliza Byram, Mrs. Wm. Mulleus,
Miss S. Campbell, Mrs. J. C. Porter,
Mrs. Jno. Chalfant, Miss S. Pressly,
Mrs. D. C. Clapp, Mrs. O. O Philips,
Mrs. H. C. Dickinson, Mrs. J. B. Sanderson,
Mrs. J. Foster, Mrs. C. J. Scaife,
Miss S. Garrison, Mrs. Frank Woods.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Jas. Boyd, Union avenue.
Mrs. D. C. Clapp, 18 Union avenue.
Miss Eliza Byram.
Miss M. J. Blackstock, 18 Anderson street.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT.

The War in Spain.

Still lower! Going, going down, are the prices of seasonable winter goods at the Boston One Price Cheap Clothing House. If goods sold low at this house last week, they are sold still lower this week. Come on! come on! Come right away and avail yourself of the chance to buy a suit of clothes that is overcoat while you can get it for less than the cost of making. The bargains must soon cease, for the stock is going like hot cakes. The motto of the Boston House just now is "Money." They don't want big profits. They want ready cash, and therefore they sell their goods below panic prices. Come, don't linger; but strike while the iron is hot, and get your clothing now for fifty cents on the dollar. Boston One Price Cheap Clothing House, No. 95 Smithfield street.

Ho! For the Holidays.

To those who contemplate giving holiday presents (and who does not) the panic has been a blessing in disguise, for it has reduced the price of jewelry at least thirty per cent. Messrs. Geo. Crawford & Co., No 76 Fifth avenue, have received an exquisite selection of fine jewelry for gifts. Their stock of gold and silver watches is full and complete. They have received an extra large assortment of solid silverware, which has been purchased in the New York auction sale and marked at panic prices, and which will be sold to customers at such figures as will give them the full benefit of all shrinkage in values. Now is the time to avail yourselves of these low prices and make your purchases, for in a few weeks the prices of jewelry will no doubt advance. Go, at any rate, to No. 76 Fifth avenue, and feast your eyes on the beautiful designs of silverware exhibited there.

TTHS

What Class of Groceries We Need.

Groceries, more than any other line of goods, deteriorate by reason of age and exposure. An article may appear to the eye to have the qualities and strength and freshness, which yet is almost worthless, having parted with all those qualities which make it desirable as an article of food, to say nothing of its injurious effects when impure. The true course is to purchase the purest, the freshest and the best, for by so doing money and health are both saved. A place to get fine groceries in all their freshness and purity is the wholesale and retail establishment of L. J. Blanchard, No. 396 Penn street, who keeps constantly on hand a very extensive assortment of goods, that for excellence and purity will defy competition as to price and quality. Patronize that house, and our word for it you will be so entirely satisfied, that you will become a permanent customer.

Malaga Grapes, Havana Oranges, Bananas,

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25 cent Goods for 20 cents.
50 cent Goods for 40 cents.
1.00 Goods for 80 cents.
1.50 cent Goods for 1.20 cents.
2.00 Goods for 1.60 cents.
5.00 Goods for 4.00 at Evans' Department Store.

Boots and Shoes A No. 1.

When you purchase boots or shoes, seek out an establishment that has a reputation for excellence of quality, for in no article of wear is it so essential to health and comfort, to procure that which is substantial and durable. At house which exactly fills the bill of keeping a good article in this line, is that of Wm. Martin, No. 108 Federal street, Allegheny. He endeavors to procure the best material, but his care does not stop here, for his workmen are chosen for the qualities of their durable make-up and experience. Prices fair and reasonable, and ready made as well as ordered work, the best to be found anywhere.

Cheap, Good and Durable.

The above bill is exactly filled in the manufacture of wagons and other vehicles, by C. Coleman & Son, near Soldiers' Monument, Allegheny City. Read some of their prices: Good, new 1 horse wagons at $60. Good, new 1 horse wagons at $75. Good, new 2 horse wagons at $90. They also manufacture spring wagons, carts and wheelbarrows of every style, and of the most durable material and substantial workmanship. Bargains to be had at the Duquesne Works, near Soldiers' Monument, Allegheny City, Pa.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

[Fall Beach—Chief Justice Read presiding.]

Rowand vs. Radcliffe. Error to the Common Pleas Court of Allegheny county. Continued.

In the case of Dickson et al. vs. Williams et al., error to the Common Pleas Court of Allegheny county, judgment of *non pros.* was entered.

Middlesworth's administrator vs. Blackmore et al. Reported yesterday. Argument closed by Gibson for plaintiff in error.

A TRACT OF "MADE LAND" IN DISPUTE.

Foor et al. vs. McClure, error to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Argued by Jenks and Acheson for plaintiff in error, and by Watson and Lucas contra. This case is a very interesting one, involving points not unlike those which the claims for the "made ground" at the Point have developed. This was an action of trespass brought by plaintiff in error and below to settle their title to a tract of land formed by the filling up of the Allegheny river, between Wainwright's Island and the main shore, on the southeastern side. The plaintiff claimed title under patent from the State. The city of Pittsburgh claims title by virtue of an act of 1870, after the patent had been issued to Dunn. The jury found for plaintiff a question of law reserved. The Court afterwards gave a decision for defendants and a writ of error was filed.

ENCROACHING ON THE SIDEWALK.

Robert Arthurs vs. Mary B. Laughlin. Appeal from the Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Argued by D. T. Watson for appellant, and M. W. Acheson contra. This case has reference to the erection of a four-story iron front business house on a lot on Sixth street, between Penn street and the Suspension bridge. The building is being erected some two or three feet out on the sidewalk in accordance with special permission from Councils. The defendant in error filed a bill in equity against Mr. Arthurs in the Court below, and obtained an injunction against him on the ground that the building was a nuisance in its present position. The Court in granting the injunction decided that Councils had no right to grant the authority it did, which led to the filing of a writ of error by Mr. Arthurs' counsel.

U. S. District Court.

[Before Judge McCandless.]

COURT AT CHAMBERS.

The election of P. C. Grittman, of Carbondale, as assignee, by the creditors of Samuel and R. A. Reynolds, of Luzerne county, bankrupts, was agreed upon.

Johnson, Black & Co., of Erie, creditors, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of A. Holt and W. S. Gardner, hardware merchants, of Titusville, debtors. The usual order was made, returnable on the 3d proximo.

G. B. Eldred, of Montrose, having been chosen assignee by the creditors of Moss & Knapp, of Luzerne county, bankrupts, the choice is approved.

On motion of W. L. Chalfant, Esq., the injunction heretofore granted against Chalfant & Graff, creditors of A. and R. C. McPherson, of Parker's Landing, bankrupts, is dissolved.

An alias ordered to blow venue was ordered against Patrick Loftus, "butcher," of Luzerne county, debtor, against Isaac Dean, a creditor, who had filed a petition in bankruptcy.

L. J. Richards and W. B. Richards, of this city, filed a petition in bankruptcy for adjudication of themselves.

Criminal Court.

[Before Judge Stowe.]

In the conspiracy case which has been on trial for several days—J. G. Lang being prosecutor and J. Campbell, J. C. Stroup and C. Seibert defendants, a verdict was rendered of not guilty.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. George Smith—indicted on oath of W. J. Backhouse for illegal liquor selling, a *nolle pros.* was allowed.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Daniel Swem, indicted on oath of the same prosecutor for selling liquor to minors, the accused was found not guilty, and the prosecutor was directed to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. John McCready, indicted for assault and battery; *nolle pros.* allowed on payment of costs by prosecutrix, Bridget Flood.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. James Dugan, indicted on oath of Elijah Barker, for obstructing an officer, is on trial.

Court of Common Pleas.

(Before Judges Sterrett and Collier.)

The case of Keltz vs. Burkett, previously reported, which was on trial before Judge Collier, was submitted to the jury.

The case of Cole vs. Cole, a petition for divorce, is still on trial before Judge Sterrett.

The list of causes for the Common Pleas, Orphans' Court and Quarter Sessions will be taken up on Monday in the Common Pleas room before Judges Sterrett and Collier.

District Court.

[Before Judge Hampton.]

The trial list for next week will be fixed in this Court to-day at nine o'clock.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Home Indorsement of a Practical Kind for the Bradbury Piano.

The Pittsburgh Female College deservedly stands at the head of our educational institutions, and has attained its pre-eminence principally by always employing the most thorough and talented teachers in all its departments.

The Music Department especially is unequaled both in the thoroughly talented corps of teachers and in facilities for pupils, having no less than fifteen pianos in use in the building. About a year ago more pianos were needed, and the President commissioned two of their *most competent* music teachers to examine all the first-class pianos represented in the city, and report what they considered the BEST in the market, regardless of price, or any other consideration, except that of actual merit and real worth. This committee, after spending several days and repeated examinations of the different instruments, unanimously came to the same conclusion—that the Bradbury Piano was THE Piano, because it was the best.

And now, after a year's experience with the Bradbury they are so well pleased with it that they have recently purchased *another Bradbury* for the use of their school. This is an indorsement that intending purchasers will heed more than all the vain appeals to aristocratic pride and oft-repeated names of supposed recent purchasers. The Bradbury is the piano for all the people, both high and low, rich and poor, and from the highest officer in our government (Gen. Grant has a Bradbury) to the humblest toiler in the land, who knows or has heard of the Bradbury, all unite in proclaiming it the best, and therefore the cheapest piano made in this country.

A fine stock of Bradbury and other well-known instruments will always be found, and at extraordinary low prices, and easy terms, terms to suit the times, at the wholesale and retail house of

S. HAMILTON & CO.,
81 Fifth avenue,
Over McCallum's Carpet Store.

Extraordinary low prices for cash in next thirty days. Send for circulars.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

EVERYTHING REDUCED.

HUGUS & HACKE.

Having marked down our entire stock to conform to the present reduced rates, and availed ourselves of the present favorable opportunity to purchase largely at the EASTERN PANIC SALES, we are now offering the greatest bargains of the season in

Black and Colored Silks,
Shawls,
Cloaks,
Jackets,
Dress Goods,
Empress Cloths,
Merinoes,
Alpacas.
Mourning Goods, &c.

All our departments are well stocked with new and desirable goods, and daily additions will be received as they arrive and marked at panic prices. Call and examine at

HUGUS & HACKE'S,
Fifth avenue and Market streets.

TTHS

What Class of Groceries We Need.

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